THE

History and Business Directory

OF

SHASTA COUNTY.

COMPRISING AN ACCURATE HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME —— A FULL GENERAL DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY —— HISTORY OF FRATERNAL SOCIETIES —— SKETCHES OF THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST TO THE TOURIST —— TABLE OF DISTANCES, ETC. ETC. ETC.

1881.

—— CAREFULLY COMPILED BY ——

B. F. FRANK AND H. W. CHAPPELL.

REDDING, CAL.:

REDDING INDEPENDENT BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE.

THIS BOOK

Is reverently and respectfully dedicated to the memory of the late

MAJOR PEARSON B. READING,

The friend of the Pioneer and the Indian, the great and ever to be remembered benefactor of the people of Shasta county.

PREFACE.

We have the written record of Rome, the Holy Land, Niagara, the Yosemite and other places of historic fame—it is of Shasta County we write; of her pioneers and of facts in her history that will be regarded of value to those who follow our footsteps in the paths of progress.

If in the early perambulations of the Israelites in search of the Promised Land a climate so genial, a country so romantic and a land so productive had been found, then would they not have continued their forlorn wanderings for a tedious forty years, but the rod of Moses would have been planted with appropriate ceremonies, and we to-day would have been robbed of the pleasurable task we have modestly taken upon ourselves of writing up the history and recording the many interesting incidents connected with the early settlement of this, the most lovely country in the world.

In the compilation of the facts herein contained, we are largely indebted to others, to whom we hope a full share of whatever credit is due the work will be given.

We do not claim that our History and Business Directory of Shasta County is perfect, but the facts we have collected are as nearly correct as at this late day it was possible to obtain, and we hope what we have placed on record will serve at least to perpetuate some facts that will lighten the work of the future historian of Shasta County.

With this brief introductory we submit our work to the public, indulging the hope that critics may prove kind. THE AUTHORS.

Redding, July 5, 1881.

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PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE REDDING INDEPENDENT.

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HISTORY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

— OF —

SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Upon the subdivision of the State into counties in 1850, Mr. Wathall, member of Assembly of the delegation from the Sacramento district, which included the Sacramento valley to the Oregon line, proposed the name of Shasta for this section, and it was adopted by the Legislature. The name is from a tribe of Indians who resided at the foot of the height or mountain by that name, which is at the source of the Sacramento river. Its boundaries have been somewhat reduced since that date.

The county is the meeting point of the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada mountains, the first of which throws off an enormous spur called the Shasta mountain, whilst the second breaks up into a number of rough-sided buttes. The topographical consequence is an immense number of canyons, gorges, valleys and ravines, through which is drained the whole northern section of the State.

Shasta county lies not far from midway between the two most important ports on the Pacific shore, *i. e.*, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, and directly on the overland route, which in the future will become the grand thoroughfare from Mexico to British Columbia.

The upper Sacramento, or Pit river, the McLeod—but more commonly called the McCloud—river, and innumerable creeks, form its fluvial system. The Pit river is the principal tributary of the Sacramento, and the McLeod river is the loveliest of our mountain streams. The latter rises in Mount Shasta (Siskiyou county), and after a troubled course of eighty or ninety miles, through rocky canyons, quiet valleys and between abrupt precipices, it empties into the Pit river a few miles above its junction with the Sacramento.

The McLeod is a favorite fishing stream, and has been selected by the United States Commissioners superintending the propagation of fish as the place of their operations in this State.

The Sacramento valley ends in this county, and is, with the many other nooks between the hills, the scene of much agricultural prosperity. The valley commences to narrow above Red Bluff, and gradually closes in as you proceed and ascend. Further north we have the Shasta valley, an extensive plain, chiefly used as a range for cattle and sheep. But its soil is fertile, and the valley contains some good farms. To the farmer the valley and foothill lands are attractive. There are still large amounts unsettled, and it will be some time before the mountainous lands and pretty valleys will be fully occupied by settlers.

The Sacramento river rises in a large spring at the base of Mount Shasta, and has worn its way through the high mountains, and rushes down nearly a hundred miles of its course an impetuous, roaring mountain stream, abounding in trout at all seasons, and in June, July and August, filled with salmon that have come up here through the Golden Gate from the ocean to spawn. It here runs between banks so steep that for miles together the river is inaccessible. When this portion of the river was first "prospected" for gold, the miners had to build boats and descend by water, trying gold by the way, because they could not land.

The stage road follows to its source the devious course of the river, and you ride along sometimes nearly on a level with the stream, and again on a roadbed cut out of a steep mountain side, one thousand or fifteen hundred feet above the river, through fine forests of sugar pine and yellow pine, many of the trees almost coming up to the dimensions of the great *sequoias*. A notable stopping place is the Soda Springs, where there is a comfortable little mountain inn. About ten miles south is Castle Rock, a remarkable and most picturesque mountain of white granite, bare for one thousand feet below its pinnacled summit. Near the springs is a singular, almost precipitous mountain, which terminates in a sharp ridge at the top—one of those "knife-edge ridges" of which Prof. Whitney and Clarence King often speak in their description of this scenery. This ridge is sharp enough to straddle, and on either side is an almost precipitous descent, with a beautiful lake in the distance.

With the above outlines and general remarks, copied partly from another publication, we will now proceed to speak of some of the events of the past, which will be found as correct as the records now to be had furnish us, and the memory of those who figured in the early history of our county serves them.

Major Pearson B. Reading was the first white settler of Shasta county. His settlement was made in the year 1845, at the place now known as the Reading Homestead, near the junction of Cottonwood creek with the Sacramento river.

With the exception of Reading's, there was no settlement made in Shasta county by white men until the arrival of the immigration across the plains in 1849. There were a number of men from Oregon in the county previous to the immigration from the East, but they were moving about from place to place, and made no permanent location.

The immigration to Shasta county in 1849 came in principally by the Lassen route, now generally known as the "old Lassen trail." This trail came into the Sacramento valley at Lassen's ranch, on Deer creek. On the arrival of the immigration at Lassen's, the great inquiry was as to where the best diggings were to be found. The mines north of Lassen's were classified as the Northern, and those south, as the Southern mines. The accounts were, to some extent, conflicting, but the Northern mines were generally favorably mentioned, and many selected them because there were but few men in them. There were three places which constituted the Northern mines (as the Shasta mines were then called), viz., the Upper Reading Springs (now known as Shasta), the Lower Reading Springs (now known as the Lower Springs), and the Clear creek diggings (now known as the Horsetown diggings.)

These mines were all originally discovered by Major Reading, and he and his Indians did the first mining in each of them. These three places became the headquarters of most of the immigrants, and there prospecting companies were organized during the winter of '49 and '50, who discovered most of the mines situated between the Sacramento river and Clear creek, from the mouth of Clear creek up to Spring creek and Whisky creek.

It is difficult for one who is not a pioneer to realize the situation of the immigrants of 1849. They were in the land of gold; but to them it was a strange land, and everything was new. They knew nothing about gold mining nor the country. They would occasionally meet men of their own race who had "blazed the way" to the new El Dorado and knew the land—the pioneers of California pioneers—and in such men as Reading, Lassen, Sutter and Moon, they met men who could stand in the front among any pioneers the world ever saw.

The immigrants seemed to be regarded as intruders by a few of the old Californians, but they were generally received with great kindness and hospitality by those who were here on their arrival. Major Reading was particularly kind and generous; he sympathized with the immigrants and manifested a heartfelt and cheerful desire to aid and assist them by every means in his power, and he had words of kindness and of cheer that were often worth more than gold. Many of the first settlers of Shasta county treasure among their most cherished recollections the kind words and kind deeds of Major Pearson B. Reading. Whenever the early history of Shasta county is written, let his name be inscribed on its brightest page.

The first settlers of Shasta county were miners, almost exclusively, and an account of the mining operations of those who were at the three mining camps which have been mentioned above as the headquarters of the Shasta miners, will about contain the early history of Shasta county.

Those who made Clear creek their headquarters were probably the discoverers of more new mines than those at the Upper and Lower Reading Springs, as they had a wider field to operate in. They had an equal chance with the settlers of the other two camps to prospect the country east of Clear

creek, and the country west was entirely unexplored. The Clear creek miners were the first prospectors of all that section.

We have a very few persons who came into Shasta county in 1849 who are still residing in the county, and have obtained from them the leading events which transpired in the early settlement of the county, as far as they could remember them; and, while they have been related from memory, we are satisfied that they can be relied upon as substantially correct.

Many of the '49-ers of Shasta county have passed away, and with them have passed away many events which should be recorded in our history.

HORSETOWN.

Horsetown, originally known as the Clear creek diggings, was principally settled by immigrants who came in on the Lassen route in 1849. The flat upon which Horsetown is situated is as high up on Clear creek as wagons could be conveniently taken at that time; and there, in the latter part of September, 1849, the first explorers of Clear creek and the adjoining diggings by common consent pitched their tents. At one time during the month of October, '49, there were three or four hundred men at and about the Clear creek diggings. The most of them were from Western States, and knew nothing about mining for gold. Some of them had mined in lead mines, and their experience was somewhat advantageous in a business that was new to all. There were Oregon men about the diggings, who had come into California that summer, who had some experience in mining for gold, and had learned something about where to mine, but had made little or no progress in the art. They were generally churlish and selfish in their transactions with the Eastern immigrants, calling them "greenhorns" and treating them more as adversaries than as friends; so that they were more detrimental than advantageous to the immigrants.

Major Reading and his Indians did the first mining on Clear creek, in the spring or early summer of 1849, on a bar at or near the place where the Horsetown bridge is now situated. That bar was known as the Reading bar for some time; but few now—except the Clear creek pioneers—will remember it by that name. The name of that bar is passing away, as the name of Reading is passing away at other places. Are we about to be like one—

> "Whose hand,
> Like the base Judean, threw a pearl away,
> Richer than all his tribe?"

After Reading, Moon, of Moon's ranch, and his Indians, mined on Clear creek, on a bar near Muletown. The mining carried on by Reading and Moon was about all the mining done on Clear creek previous to the immigration of 1849. Most of the immigrants commenced mining in a hap-hazard way, with a shovel, pick and pan, on bars on Clear creek, between the Reading bar and the Muletown bar. Others mined in what is called the "Dry Diggings," with knife and spoon, in the crevices and dry gulches, where

the gold was coarse. Most of the dry digging was done in the Horsetown Dry-creek gulches, the Jackass-flat gulches and Buljin gulch. Some little mining of that kind was done in Hardscrable gulch. A portion of the immigrants did well, making from an ounce to $100 a day; but the most of them were prospecting, and could not find satisfactory diggings. Many became dissatisfied and left Clear creek, and went to mines further south, leaving about 150 or 200 men, who spent the winter in the mining camp called the Clear Creek diggings.

There was considerable rain about the middle of October, '49, and a heavy rainy season (probably as heavy as any we have had since that time) set in about the 1st of November. There was water running in all of the gulches in the early part of November, and the miners left the bars and went to work in the gulches. By this time they had made considerable advance in mining, and were much better equipped with rockers and other mining tools and utensils. With a few exceptions, the Clear creek miners did well, after the water came in the gulches, making from an ounce (less than an ounce was not considered pay diggings) to one and sometimes two hundred dollars a day.

All of the creeks and gulches which empty into Clear creek, on the eastern side, from Briggsville up to a short distance above Muletown, were prospected and worked, many of them paying very well. Buljin gulch and some of the Jackass flat gulches were the richest; but Horsetown gulch, Sheet's gulch and some of the Dry-creek gulches furnished very good diggings for many miners.

The Clear creek miners did a great deal of prospecting during the winter of '49 and '50, and few of them worked at any one place for any great length of time. They did considerable mining at the Centerville and Texas Springs mines, and some of them went as far over towards the Shasta and the Lower Springs mines as Olney creek and Oregon gulch; but there they found Olney and his Indians, and other Oregon men, at work, and very few, if any of them, did any mining at either of the latter places.

There was no way of crossing Clear creek, after the rainy season had set in, until a canoe was constructed (no light job then); after which, the Clear creek miners did considerable prospecting on the western side of the creek. But, with the exception of some little mining in Hardscrable gulch, they did no mining, to amount to anything, on that side of Clear creek, until the discovery of the Arbuckle diggings.

The Indians were somewhat troublesome to the Clear creek miners. They came principally from the western side of the creek, and seemed to have given up the eastern side to the occupancy of the whites. There was but little personal danger from them while the whites remained on the eastern side of Clear creek, but they frequently robbed the miners' camps and stole their stock. On the western side, between Clear creek and the North Fork of Cottonwood, the Indians were quite hostile and dangerous, and the miners had to be con-

tinually on their guard while in that locality. West of Cottonwood was understood to be forbidden ground, and the Indians seemed to be determined that the whites should not cross the North Fork.

For these reasons, it is probable that the mines west of the Clear Creek diggings would not have been prospected to the extent they were, in the winter of '49 and '50, had it not been for a circumstance which occurred at Cottonwood to some of the men who first settled Clear creek. These men met an Oregon man, named Engles, at Cottonwood, as they were coming up to Clear creek, who told them that he had discovered very rich diggings, from which he had been driven by the Indians after he had worked in them for a few hours.

This party of men procured a mule and a '49 mining outfit for Engles, and he agreed to lead them to his diggings. Engles started with the party, and went up Cottonwood for a few miles, where he slipped away, or got lost, from the party, and he was never seen or heard of by them afterwards. This circumstance was commented upon by many of the Shasta county immigrants —particularly by those on Clear creek—and the idea became quite current that Engles had slipped away and was working at his diggings. Several companies were organized to prospect for these diggings.

The first, or among the first, was a company of sixteen men, mounted and well-armed. This company were the first white men that crossed the North Fork of Cottonwood. They crossed at or about the Wheelock ford, and the Indians surrounded them in great numbers as soon as they got on the west side, and made such hostile demonstrations that the whites became alarmed and recrossed onto the east side to encamp for the night.

The Indians appeared to abandon all hostile intentions when the whites got back onto the east side ; and the whites, apprehending no further danger, camped where the Indians could crawl upon them in the brush. That night the Indians took advantage of the situation of the whites, and sent several volleys of arrows in upon them from an ambush in the brush, and the whites were driven in confusion from their camp. Several of the whites were wounded, and one of them was said to have been killed. The whites got together the following morning, in rather a demoralized condition, fell back out of the Indian country, and made no further effort to prospect on the west side of the North Fork of Cottonwood.

This company were not Clear creek men, and none of them remained in these diggings to "fight their battles o'er again ;" but the foregoing account of their effort to prospect the Cottonwood country is the account which was current at Clear creek, and is believed to be, substantially, a correct history of it.

This attempt to prospect the Cottonwood country was made in October, '49, and the action of the Indians, and the failure of the attempt, was the subject of a great deal of comment among the Clear creek miners. Considerable prospecting was done afterwards on the east side of Clear creek by different

prospecting companies, but none of them went as far as the North Fork of Cottonwood.

In February, or it might have been in the latter part of January, 1850, (the California pioneers are sometimes not accurate as to dates), a company was organized at Clear creek, to prospect for Engles' diggings, or, more properly speaking, to prospect the country west of the North Fork of Cottonwood. This company consisted of twelve men and, as they discovered a large portion of the mines situated between the North Fork and the Bee Gum Forks of Cottonwood, their names will be given as far as remembered, viz : Abraham Cunningham, French Tuttle, Noah Batcheler, John S. Hittell, Samuel Nicholson, Joseph Voshee, Samuel McConnell, Alex. R. Andrews, — Tomilson, — Davis, and two others whose names are not remembered. Several of them were good hunters and good woodsmen. Tomilson had been with the Crow Indians for some time, and others had had considerable frontier experience. There were no horses or mules left on Clear creek, at the time the company started—the Indians having stolen them all—and the prospectors had to pack their arms, prospecting tools, and all of the supplies which they took with them, on their backs. They depended on the game which they might kill for meat. Each of them was armed with a pistol, and six had rifles or shot guns.

They were a well organized company to accomplish the object they had in view, and they were determined that they would break the Indian blockade on the North fork and prospect the Cottonwood country.

It was not raining when the company started, and several days immediately previous had been fair, but the creeks were all full of water and high. They struck Eagle creek about where the county road now crosses it, but had to go up it a distance before they found a place to cross. They had still more difficulty in getting across the North Fork of Cottonwood, and cut several trees down before they got one to lodge so as to make a bridge. They crossed near the mouth of Hoover creek, and neither saw nor heard Indians while they were getting across ; but, as soon as they got upon the west bank, the Indians showed themselves in great numbers, and Indian yells could be heard from the high points in every direction. As the prospectors moved out from the creek the Indians could be seen in greater numbers concentrating in front of them. None of the Indians would show themselves within six or seven hundred yards of the whites, but signal smokes were to be seen in all directions, and their actions were so hostile that it produced a momentary excitement and indecision among the little band of whites ; but Cunningham was cool and decided and the prospectors instinctively confided in him as their leader. They conciled for a moment and at the suggestion of Cunningham and others they moved with one accord towards the place where the Indians were concentrating. The whites were moving up towards the divide between the North Fork and Mitchell gulch and the Indians were collecting on that divide about where the wagon road from Bald hills to Watson gulch crosses

the ridge, near the head of Duncan basin. When the whites got to the point last mentioned not an Indian was to be seen or heard.

The prospectors moved on and struck the gulch, now known as Watson gulch, about where the wagon road now crosses. They prospected the gulch at that point and got what was considered a paying prospect, but not the prospect they were hunting for. One or two of the company suggested that the gulch above be thoroughly prospected, but, after prospecting until they were satisfied that the gulch would pay, it was determined to move on. From about the place where Charles Mullavy's house is now situated, to the place now called the "Sam Love Place," there were a great number of Indian rancharias, but they were all deserted and not an Indian was to be seen as the prospectors passed through, except that a few could be occasionally seen dodging from their concealment, a half mile or more away. The prospectors camped for the night near the rancharias, or Indian town as it might be called. The ground for the camp was selected by Cunningham and was so selected that the Indians had no chance to get the advantage either by ambush or otherwise. They constructed a small fort (as the prospectors called it), composed of manzinita and chaparral, so built that the Indians could not shoot their arrows through it and so situated that arrows could not be shot over it, so as to strike those within the fort. The prospectors passed the night without being troubled by the Indians, and, on the following morning, continued on the route they had taken. They struck what is now called the Duncan Fork of Cottonwood at the place now called the "Duncan Place." They found good prospects on a bar on the Duncan Fork and were pleased with the appearance of the country up the creek, and, after a conference, concluded to prospect in that direction. Cunningham was opposed to going up into the Duncan creek canyon, as he said that it would give the Indians the advantage, but, as was rarely the case, his council was rejected, and the party started up the creek. They had not got up into the canyon far until they were convinced that Cunningham was right. The Indians came in nearer than they had been at any time previous. They were above the prospectors where large loose rocks overhung them, and had the Indians taken advantage of the situation, that prospecting trip would there have ended in a disaster. On looking ahead the prospectors saw that the further they went in the direction they were going, the greater advantage the Indians would have, and they concluded to fall back; which they did, congratulating themselves on getting out of the close place they had been in, without injury. They crossed the Duncan Fork and built a fort on a point between the Duncan and Middle Forks of Cottonwood, and camped for the night.

During that evening the prospectors held a council on a serious question—

Said each prospector "to his mate,
What shall we do for grub to ate."

They had been able to kill but little game since they had started and their

supply of meat was entirely exhausted, and they had but little breadstuff left. The Indians had been continually around them and kept all kinds of game scared away, and the prospectors concluded that they would have to get a treaty of peace with them or return without prospecting the country further. On the following morning a large number of Indians were to be seen on a ridge about three-quarters of a mile, on an air line, south of the prospectors' camp, and the whites immediately commenced their efforts to bring about a treaty with them, Tomilson and Jo. Voshee, acting as commissioners. They commenced by hallooing and motioning to the Indians, and expressing, in every manner they could, their friendly intentions. They then, in an impressive way, laid down their arms and went out towards the Indians, and selected a prominent position a short distance from their camp. Tomilson then commenced swinging his cloak and motioning to the Indians to come to him, and hallooing to them in a mixture of Spanish and Crow, "O-ko-ho-ee ! O-ko-ho-ee ! Amigo ! Amigo ! Venga ! Venga !" After Tomilson had continued this for an hour, or more, two of the Indians laid down their bows and arrows and came towards the whites. They seemed to be undecided and came slowly at first, but they soon lost all hesitancy and came boldly forward. Tomilson and Voshee then went down to Duncan creek, (which ran between them and the Indians), and met the two Indians in a friendly manner, and the four then came up to the prospectors' camp together. The two Indians were young men, or just between boyhood and manhood, but they were self-possessed and manifested neither embarrassment nor fear when they came into the white men's camp. The elder was a fine and intelligent looking fellow for a Digger Indian, and was evidently a chief or leader among them. He shook hands with the whites when he came into their camp, and then, in a striking and impressive manner, commenced the delivery of a speech to them. He had a fine toned and powerful voice, and every word of his speech was evidently heard and endorsed by the Indians three quarters of a mile distant, as they signified, by frequent ejaculations of approbation. The occasion—the manner, gesture and expression of the speaker—together with the surroundings, formed a scene rarely witnessed among the California Indians. He spoke as though he felt for his people and their melancholy fate. As understood by the whites he said as follows :

"The white man takes the Indians' hunting ground and his woman and drives the Indian away. When the *bad* Indian steals from the white man, the white man kills *all* the Indians. The Indian can't fight the white man—he don't want to fight—he don't want the gold—he wants the fish—he wants the game—he wants his hunting ground and his women and children. When the white man comes he takes all ; he kills the Indian and drives him away."

On the conclusion of the Indian's speech, the whites explained to him, as well as they could, the object which they had in view, telling him that they were hunting for gold and desired peace and friendship with the Indians. They assured him that they would do everything in their power to have justice done to the Indians, if the Indians would cease their hostility to them, and

the young Chief (as they supposed the Indian to be) then agreed that his people should be at peace with the whites.

This was the first treaty made with the Indians in Western Shasta, (probably the first made in Shasta county) by the immigrants of 1849.

Immediately after the treaty was concluded a part of the whites went hunting with the Indians, and soon returned with three deer, which they had killed a short distance from their camp. The Indians left, soon after the return, greatly pleased with the hunt and their share of the spoils ; telling the whites that they would return in the morning and show them where to find gold.

The prospectors then had the first, last and only "square meal" of the trip. The next morning they continued to "go west" accompanied by some of the Indians. They found no prospects on the west side of the Middle Fork, which attracted their particular attention, until they reached the gulch now known as Arbuckle gulch. They came upon this gulch at, or about, the place where the trail now strikes it, and found a very good prospect at that point. They were about to camp there for the night, intending to prospect further at that place, but the Indians told them not to "sleep" there, and motioned to them to go further up the gulch. They then followed the Indians up the gulch and came to, or near to, the place now known as Arbuckle. The Indians said "sleep here," and then they camped.

The prospectors had but very little to eat when they came to Arbuckle, and they ate their last crumb and drank their last tea and coffee that evening. Notwithstanding their hunger they went energetically to work the next morning to prospect the gulches near the place where the Indians had told them to "sleep." Every place which they tried proved to be rich and the prospects became better as they went up Arbuckle gulch. When they came to what is now known as "The Little Red Gulch," they found it rich beyond anything that any of them had ever seen, and their hunger was forgotten in enthusiastic joy at their discoveries. They found one piece weighing over an ounce, and several five and ten dollar pieces, in the Little Red gulch, lying in full view, where the water had washed the dirt and gravel away and left the bed rock bare. They also found a branch of what is now known as the North Fork of Arbuckle, which heads near the head of Little Red gulch, to be very rich, and got one piece weighing over an ounce, and other coarse pieces, in that gulch. The prospectors were delighted. They had found that which they had dreamed of, and toiled for, and, in their success, they felt that feeling which has made many California pioneers prospectors for life, and which has lured many to death—"grasping for the golden fleece."

They passed a second night at their camp at Arbuckle and concluded in the morning that they would prospect the country in the direction of the mountain now called the "Bee Gum." They went in the direction of, but not so far as, the Bee Gum Fork of Cottonwood, and finding that the prospects

became less favorable as they got away from Arbuckle, they determined to return to Clear creek. They camped for the night between Arbuckle and the Bee Gum Fork, and started on their return early the next morning. Their camp was about thirty miles from Clear creek, but they estimated the distance at about fifty miles, and it was probably near that, by the route which they took. They got back to Clear creek on the night of the day on which they started on their return ; hungry and weary, but in triumph. Acorns, roots and herbs were about all that they had had to eat for the last three days they were out, but, buoyed up with their discoveries, they did not suffer greatly from hunger.

The prospectors did not see the trace of a white man, in all the country which they explored, from the North Fork of Cottonwood, until they came to about the place where they made their last camp near the Bee Gum Fork ; and, it is most likely, that there had never been a white man there before. They found the signs of white men in the neighborhood of the Bee Gum Fork, which had been made years before, probably by men who had been trapping on the Bee Gum Fork, and from there over on to Trinity river.

John S. Hittell, now residing in San Francisco, was appointed historian by the prospectors, and took notes of their trip, which were unfortunately lost. He is now recognized as *the* historian of California, and his works have become standard. Hittell was quite young when he helped to "blaze the way" through the Cottonwood country, but his comrades discerned in him, at that early age, a talent which has since made him a distinguished man.

Abraham Cunningham, who did so much to make that prosperous trip a success, and who was equally efficient on many other occasions, in the early settlement of Clear creek, is now a resident of Shasta county. At one time, during the last winter, he was again prospecting at Arbuckle and other mines, which in the prime of his manhood he had been one of the first to explore. Thirty-one years have made a great change at Arbuckle, and thirty-one years have brought with them many trials and hardships for Cunningham, which have to some extent, impaired his once excellent physique. When this prospecting trip was made, Cunningham was in the very prime of his manhood. Tall, and well proportioned for strength, activity and endurance, and otherwise peculiarly endowed by nature, he was a Boone in the woods. He was wise and discreet in council, patient and long suffering in endurance, and cool, brave and decided in action. He never gave way to excitement or anger, and was always just, honest, unassuming, guileless and true. He was known among his associates by the sobriquet of "Old Buck," and his rifle (a flint-lock) was known as "Old Scrape Fire." He had that firm gliding and noiseless step and alert bearing peculiar to the hunter, and on the hunt, on the Indian trail, on the attack or on the defensive, he was the beau-ideal of a woodsman. When the roll of California pioneers is called, if there is any who can stand erect, with a clear conscience, in the presence of his comrades and his God,

and answer, Here! it is Abraham Cunningham. When California's history is written let his deeds be recorded—when California's poet shall come, let his praises be sung.

The discoverers of the Arbuckle mines began preparations for moving to the new mines immediately after their return. Not being able to obtain either horses or mules to pack with, they had to transport their supplies, mining tools etc., scanty as they were, with wagons and ox teams. They started from Clear creek, soon after their return, and, piloted by Cunningham, had no great difficulty in getting their wagons to Arbuckle. The wagon road now traveled from Horsetown to Arbuckle, is about the same as that which they opened. The discoverers were followed by a great many miners from all parts of Shasta county, among whom were a number of Oregon men, and there was considerable excitement and came near being a serious difficulty, particularly with the Oregon men, about staking off the ground which the discoverers should be allowed to hold. The matter was finally compromised by allowing each discoverer thirty feet on each of the large gulches, and fifteen feet on each of the small gulches discovered. Among those who followed the discoverers was a man named Watson, who rather took the part of the discoverers in the controversy which occurred in relation to the amount of ground which they should be allowed to claim. Watson and those with him went West beyond Arbuckle, with their wagon and ox team, until they got over near to the Hay Fork of Trinity. This was probably the first wagon taken over the Trinity divide.

Watson and his party prospected the country through which they passed, but, finding no good mines, they returned to Arbuckle. The discoverers of the Arbuckle mines, feeling friendly to Watson, then told him about the prospects which they had found on the gulch, now called Watson gulch, and advised him to go to that gulch and prospect above the place where they had prospected it. Watson then went to the gulch and found and worked a very rich claim, and it has been called Watson gulch since that time. With the exception of Watson, those who followed the discoverers found no diggings which suited them, and they remained in the new mines but a few days. The discoverers mined at Arbuckle for a few months in the early part of 1850. Part of them struck the main lead, or "pay streak," and did very well, but they did not understand following it, and, in May, they deserted the diggings and returned to Clear creek without finding or working the richest of them. The Indians were very troublesome to the whites while they were at Arbuckle, and seemed to have no regard whatever for the treaty which had been made with them.

After the discoverers left the Arbuckle mines, they were deserted by white men until the spring of 1851, when they were again worked by a man named Arbuckle, and they have been known as the Arbuckle diggings since that time. They have been mined almost continuously since the time Arbuckle

worked there, and a great deal of gold has been taken from them. With the present improved facilities for obtaining water for mining there is little reason to doubt that the Arbuckle mines will yield largely in the future.

Many of the Clear creek miners went to other mines in May and June, 1850. Those who remained on Clear creek, during the summer, were mostly engaged in turning and wing-damming the creek so that they could mine its bed. The bed of the creek proved very rich in some places but the most of those who mined in it were unsuccessful.

In the years 1850, 1852 and 1853, many miners left Clear creek during the summer and returned in the winter. There was a continual change in the population, but there was what might be called the Old Guard who, for a number of years, looked upon "One Horse Town" (the name given the Clear creek camp in 1851), as their home. That Old Guard "is scattered now" but they will remember with pleasure the early days of Horsetown wherever they may be.

There are a few of the Clear creek pioneers who are now residents of Shasta county, and among them there are a few '49-ers, viz: Abraham Cunningham, now residing near Shingletown, O. H. Anderson, at the U. S. Fishery on the McLeod river, Nelson Waite, at Centerville, Alex. Andrews, at Shasta, and George Eberst near Igo.

The mines in what are now known as the Horsetown, Muletown, Piety Hill, Watson Gulch, Bald Hills, Gas Point, Roaring River and Arbuckle districts, were extensively and successfully mined from 1850 to 1860.

Horsetown was the principal mining town of Southwestern Shasta for a number of years, and was the headquarters of the miners of the neighboring districts.

Muletown was a very prosperous mining camp in early days and several gulches in that district were among the best of the Clear creek gulches.

Piety Hill, (now generally known as Igo,) which now holds the mining scepter in Western Shasta, has had a more permanent mining population than is usual in mining districts. A great deal of gold dust has been, and is now being taken out in this district. Piety Hill is, and has been, to a considerable extent, the headquarters of an agricultural, stock raising and lumbering population, residing in its vicinity. The Ludwig place and the Turbush place, on Dry creek near Igo, were the first places cultivated in Western Shasta.

W. K. Conger, E. R. Jones, Hayes Titus and other residents of the Piety Hill district, in early times, were much given to discussion on all subjects of current interest, and they were particularly given to the discussion of religion, and it was from this fact that the district received the name of Piety Hill. If tenacious adherence to, and ardent advocacy of religious opinions, constitutes piety, the residents of Piety Hill in early times made the name peculiarly appropriate to that place.

The South Fork quartz mines, situated about three miles from Igo, are among the richest of the silver-bearing quartz mines of Shasta county. These mines were discovered by Noah Batcheler, who has been heretofore mentioned as one of the twelve men who first prospected the Cottonwood country and discovered the Arbuckle and other mines. Batcheler has been a prospector for more than thirty years, and we believe is still a prospector, and although he may not be individually greatly benefited by his work in that line, he is entitled to honor for having been largely instrumental in making discoveries which have enriched, and will continue to enrich, many others.

The population of the Watson gulch, Bald Hills, Gas Point and Roaring River districts is now more engaged in agricultural than mining pursuits. These districts have furnished their full quota of the gold production of Shasta county;—their agricultural resources will increase, and they will yield more of the precious metal in the future than they have in the past.

The grazing and agricultural resources and the great mineral wealth of Western Shasta guarantees a large and prosperous population at no distant day. When that day shall come let the pioneers of Clear creek be remembered.

SHASTA.

The records and papers of the office of Alcalde at Shasta, (when that means of administering justice was the recognized law in California,) were destroyed in the great fire of June 14th, 1853. These would have furnished many interesting incidents of the pioneer times whereof there is now no record. In October, 1849, Shasta (then known as Reading Springs), was a busy village of tents. There were then nearly as many people living on the hill as in the part of the town under the hill, where the chief settlement now is. Among many others who were then living upon the hill, and who spent the memorable winter of 1849 there, were the late R. J. Walsh, of Colusa, and the late John S. Follansbee, of San Francisco. Many of the first settlers were from Oregon. Dick Christman, a native of Tennessee, but who came from Oregon to California in the spring of 1849, was camped on the hill in June of that year. There were quite a number of Oregonians settled on the hill at that time who were attracted there by the pure air and excellent water. These were all engaged in mining on Rock creek, Middle creek and Salt creek. They came overland from Oregon as early in the spring of 1849 as the trails were open and the streams fordable. In October of that year, several log cabins were being built, but none completed. Several hundred people were then living in and about Shasta. The rainy season commenced on the 2nd day of November. It began to rain between two and three o'clock in the morning. From that time it rained quite steadily and sometimes very hard through November, December, and the greater part of January. February was fair, mild and pleasant. The only rain prior to November, in the fall of 1849, was a light shower early in October—about the 6th of the month. Not more than an eighth of an inch fell. The rainy season produced a great panic at Shasta. People feared that

all communication would be cut off between that place and Sacramento, and that a famine would follow before communication could be opened in the spring. Parties sold their provisions at ruinous prices, and hurried off to Sacramento and San Francisco. Though freights had been forty and fifty cents per pound between Shasta and Sacramento, flour then sold for twenty cents per pound, and other things in proportion. The keen, shrewd R. J. Walsh was the only man having money, who dared to invest. He bought largely and when the deadlock came, in the travel between Shasta and Sacramento, through the impassability of Sycamore slough, made a corner on every article of merchandise in his store, and, within thirty days after he had purchased flour at twenty cents, was selling it at $2.00, $2.25 and in several instances as high as $2.50 per pound. He was known to sell many a one hundred-pound sack of Chili flour cash down in glittering gold-dust for $225 or at the rate of $450 per barrel. Those were flush times when men made their money easily, and the price of a sack of flour then was as little considered as at the present day. Dr. Benj. Shurtleff, his cousin Harrison J. Shurtleff, Dr. Hall from Vermont, and a man by the name of Belcher from Chelsea, Mass., were living and messing together at that time. Occasionally they indulged in the luxury of a peach pie, made in the lower part of the town where the Union Church now stands. They cost $1.50 each and were excellent pies, their only fault being in the fact that the upper and lower crusts were a little too near together. This was owing to the high price of dried peaches. The Pioneer Pie Factory was run by the late Benj. F. Washington, Vincent E. Geiger and William S. Lany. Geiger cut the wood, Washington made the pies, and Lany was the salesman. Mrs. Carthy, the wife of John Carthy, probably gave birth to the first white child born in Shasta county—a girl. This was early in 1851, probably in February or March. This child only survived a few weeks. C. F. Montgomery, now a resident of Arizona, and business manager of the daily and weekly *Nugget*, published at Tombstone, was born at French Gulch in Shasta county, April 24th, 1851. He is the oldest surviving white person born in Shasta county and probably the first white male child born in the county.

The late Chief Justice Royal T. Sprague came to Shasta in September, 1849. He, with a number of other emigrants, who came overland from Ohio, forded the Sacramento river at Moon's ranch and built a log cabin just North of the Potter place, where they spent the winter. In the spring and summer of 1850, Sprague mined on Clear creek at Grizzly gulch. The late Gen. Joseph Lane was also once a Shasta county miner. In the summer of 1850 he came overland from Oregon, arriving in Shasta in June. He mined in the vicinity of Olney creek and Oregon gulch. He was a plain, agreeable, affable gentleman; endowed with a good degree of strong, practical common sense. His reminiscences of the Mexican war and description of Oregon were very entertaining. He returned to Oregon in the fall of 1850.

Reading Springs was named Shasta by a mass meeting of its citizens, who met in front of the store of R. J. Walsh, where Armory Hall now stands, on

the 8th day of June, 1850. Mr. A. Grotefend is the only person now living in Shasta, who was there during the memorable winter of 1849.

Much of the history of Shasta county passed into oblivion in 1868, upon the death of its Nestor of pioneers, (Major Pearson B. Reading.) The demise of Chief Justice Sprague, R. J. Walsh, J. S. Follansbee, Joseph Isaacs, Levi H. Tower and many others deprives us of much valuable information. The St. Charles Hotel, built by James Macly & Co., and the Trinity House, built by W. S. Bonifield and David Cassant, were the first frame buildings built in Shasta. The lumber from which they were constructed was whip-sawed by Jonathan Otie and his partner, and cost one dollar a foot (or at the rate of $1,000 per 1,000 feet. These buildings were erected in the summer of 1850. Macly was a man of great energy and enterprise. He subsequently went East and while on his second trip across the plains to California, was killed by the Indians in Honey Lake valley. His remains were brought to Shasta and buried in the old cemetery.

There was a great celebration of the 4th of July at Shasta in 1851. Judge Sprague read the Declaration of Independence, and Judge W. R. Harrison delivered an oration. Major Reading and many others from remote parts of the county were in attendance. A sumptuous dinner was served at the St. Charles Hotel. The first general election was held in Shasta county in September, 1850. The first county officers were then elected. W. R. Harrison was elected County Judge. In the following winter he traveled on foot to Hamilton, the county seat of Butte county, took the oath of office before Judge Bean, and returning to Shasta, proceeded to organize Shasta county. The other county officers elect, also the Justices of the Peace, appeared before Judge Harrison and qualified for their respective offices. Dr. Jesse Robinson, at that time a partner with Dr. Shurtleff, in business under the firm name of Shurtleff & Robinson, was County Clerk. The law authorizing the organization of Shasta, fixed the county seat at Reading's ranch, but power was vested in the Court of Sessions to remove the county seat to such point in the county as public convenience might require. Shasta county at that time extended from a point near Red Bluff and from the Northern boundary of Butte county to the Oregon line. It embraced all of the present territory of Shasta and Modoc counties, all of Siskiyou, except what it received from Klamath when that county disorganized, and a part of Tehama and Lassen. For four years after the organization of the county, we had no Board of Supervisors, and the Court of Sessions performed the functions now vested in the Board of Supervisors. On the 10th day of February, 1851, Judge Harrison and County Clerk Robinson, with Justices of the Peace enough to form a quorum, went to the residence of Major Reading and organized the Court of Sessions by electing two of the Justices of the Peace Associate Justices. The Court of Sessions then removed the county seat to Shasta, bringing it home with them that night, so that the county of Shasta was organized on the 10th of February, 1851. The removal was perfectly satisfactory to all persons, and particularly

to Major Reading, for the old pioneer, unlike the most of Californians, cherished no hankering for a county seat within twenty miles of him. The officers who removed the county seat had a much easier time than Judge Harrison had experienced in his trip to Hamilton, for they made the trip on horseback. A great change came with the organization of the county government under the all Americanized system of government. By an Alcalde we had no taxation and justice was dispensed in a short and summary manner. When Peter Bergoon, a Shasta merchant, failed, Judge Sprague, attorney for the creditors, brought suit by attachment before Dr. Benj. Shurtleff, and also foreclosed a mortgage, winding up the affair within the short space of twenty-four hours. When Bowles was tried for the murder of his partner on Clear creek, in May, 1850, Sprague conducted the prosecution and Judge Harrison the defense, a jury was empanneled, a large number of witnesses examined; both made exhaustive argunents in the case; Sprague overwhelming the court and jury with statutes of New York and Ohio, while Harrison was just as lavish with the laws of Indiana and Iowa, and yet the case was concluded in a single day, the jury having brought in a verdict of "not guilty" before midnight. Investigation convinced the jury that Bowles' partner had been brutally murdered by Ben Wright's treacherous Oregon Indians, who were camped a short distance away, at that time, from the place where the crime was committed.

It was wise for the people to avail themselves of the more elaborate system of American law and government, but with it came a boundless amount of red tape, high taxes, licenses and oppressive debts. And yet Shasta has been more fortunate than many of her sister counties. Considering her resources in agriculture, minerals and lumber, she has a bright prospect for the future. Shasta county also elected her first Assemblyman at the general election in September, 1850. Party lines were ignored, as neither the Democratic nor Whig party was organized in that locality. Some two weeks before the election a large number of business and representative men of the town, met at the St. Charles Hotel, and placed in nomination Mr. Watson, of the well-known firm of Riddle, Weber & Co., as a candidate for the Assembly. It was an excellent nomination. He was a native of South Carolina, but when quite young emigrated to Illinois, and then, in 1849, came overland to California. He was intelligent and consistent. He was also a model Christian, who brought his Christianity to California and always kept it with him. The early pioneers of Shasta county will remember that the house of Riddle, Weber & Co. always kept their store closed on Sundays, and never permitted goods to be purchased or delivered on the Sabbath day. Watson would have been an excellent candidate in any of the older States, North or South, but he did not prove available for Californians. A few days after the nomination of Mr. Watson, the people of Shasta saw a young, stoop-shouldered, lean, dangle-legged young man ride into town up Main street, upon a small, lean mule, his feet almost touching the ground. He stopped in front of a saloon, dismounted and tied his mule to an awning post. By this time, curiosity being somewhat

excited, quite a little crowd had assembled ; turning to the bystanders he said: "I understand you had a meeting in town the other night, and nominated a candidate for Assembly ?" "Yes," was the reply, "we nominated Mr. Watson." He then said : "Boys, *I'm* a candidate for the Assembly. My name is A. Z. McCandless, and whiskey is my platform, and whiskey is going to win this fight. Let us all go in and take a drink." All joined him without a dissenting voice. Thus started the McCandless boom, which kept rising higher and higher, and sticking to his platform, he was triumphantly elected.

San Francisco in July, 1849, probably contained some 4,000 inhabitants. It was about the size that Red Bluff now is. It was all bustle and activity. Goods of all descriptions were piled along the narrow sidewalks. The small houses which the Bay city then contained afforded but little room for storage. Everybody seemed to be getting ready to rush off to the mines. Schooners, boats and every variety of light-draft water craft, were in great demand to carry passengers into the interior, particularly to Sacramento and Stockton. The Sacramento river was swarming with hopeful, song-singing gold hunters, pushing forward to grasp in substance all that had been pictured in their golden dreams of fortune. Sacramento at that time, was a lively town of tents and canvas houses. There were then but two or three frame wooden buildings in the town, but during a period of two and a half months Sacramento made a magic growth and had risen to the rank of a populous city. The trip from Sacramento to Shasta in 1849, is described as follows by an old Shasta pioneer, Dr. Benj. Shurtleff :

"On the 1st day of October we left Sacramento, crossing the river on a ferry at the foot of I street. We proceeded on our journey to Shasta, or Reading Springs, as the place was then called. We camped the first night at Fremont, but there was very little sleep or rest for us that night. On the East side of the Sacramento was the town of Vernon. The Vernon people came over to Fremont and sat up nearly all night discussing the future of the two young cities. Both the Fremont and Vernon people agreed that neither Sacramento nor Marysville was an eligible site for a great city. All agreed that a great city would rise up in the Sacramento valley at the mouth of Feather river, and, in a few years become one of the most wealthy and populous cities in the world. But when they came to talk about fixing the exact point of its location, violent, and at times angry discussions ensued; the friends of Fremont maintaining that they had founded the future great city of the Pacific Coast, while the Vernon men predicted the downfall of Fremont and a growth for Vernon that would astonish the world. We made the entire journey to Shasta on the West side of the Sacramento river, and I do not recollect seeing a panel of fence on the route except in three small corrals, one at Moon's ranch, one at Ide's and the other at Reading's ranch. The Sacramento valley seemed a vast waste. There was grass, but it was all dry and dead. Occasionally we saw in the distance a herd of Spanish cattle or an antelope, and as we approached them it was difficult to tell which ran the

faster, cattle or antelopes. We passed over the rich, productive lands of Stoney creek, of Northern Colusa and Southern Tehama, which, including the Butte creek valley, on the East side of the Sacramento river, is the best grain belt in California. But, so little did we know about their value, that we would not have given ten cents an acre for a clear title to the best land we saw. In looking back now, the only consolation I have, is the poor one, that the balance of the pioneers of that day knew no more about the rich, alluvial lands of California than I did. We knew nothing of the productiveness of the soil, and had not learned that the season for growth of the more hardy crops, such as grain, grass, etc., was in the winter and early spring."

Colusa, at the date mentioned by the pioneer above quoted, was a beautiful forest and was called Salmon Bend. Its only inhabitants were a tribe of Indians, but the town was settled a short time subsequently and soon grew to be a lively place. The steamer Orient began making trips between Sacramento and Colusa probably in September, 1851, and soon after the Capt. Sutter began on the same line, which gave a great impetus to the new town. The enterprising R. J. Walsh, at Shasta, was a part owner of the Capt. Sutter, and his own heavy shipments on her made up a great part of her lucrative business. We are informed that in October, 1849, ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon, Ohio's first native born Governor, was negotiating the purchase of the Reading ranch, and that Major Reading's price was $10,000. At the rate R. J. Walsh sold flour in the following December, twenty barrels of his flour or 10,000 feet of Jonathan Otis's lumber, (mentioned before), would have purchased the entire grant. The winters of 1850 and '51 were comparatively dry in Shasta county, but there was a pretty good rain in September. It began to rain soon after dark on the evening of the 10th, and continued steadily nearly all night. All enjoyed it, for with it was a fine exhibition of thunder and lightning, reminding the pioneer of his far-off home in the East. There was very little more rain until early in the spring. One word about rain, as it figures largely in the interests of California and is prolific of much good. The 49-ers had seen one California winter, and pitied the immigrants of 1850, for they knew nothing of the rainy season. They knew that in the preceding year the rain had commenced on the 2d day of November, and they confidently expected to see it begin about the same time in the approaching fall. One day Major Reading was asked what time he thought the rainy season would commence, and replied that the rainy season was very indefinite and uncertain in its commencement, it might begin in November, sometimes there was very little rain before Christmas, and some years it was as late as the 20th of January before any heavy rains came, and occasionally an entire year passed with but very little rain. Several pioneers of thirty years standing give it as their opinion that Major Reading's description of the seasons is the best that can be given.

ROUND MOUNTAIN, OR COW CREEK MINING DISTRICT,

As it is better known, is a large area of territory about twenty miles east of the

Sacramento river, and as a district has for its western boundary, commencing on Oak Run at the Wilkinson hill, and extending to Pit river at the mouth of Sugar Pine gulch, and includes Cedar, Montgomery and Hatchet creeks, and the upper parts of Oak Run, Clover and North Cow creek. The district is hilly and mountainous. There are many pretty mountain valleys, some of considerable extent, and all highly productive.

Water for irrigating as well as for other purposes is abundant. There are vast forests of stately trees of the different varieties found in the California mountains; the oak openings furnish a superior range for cattle, sheep, hogs and other stock. The different tests that have been made of the ores and minerals, that so freely abound in the district, show the same to be of a good character, and if properly worked will make good returns. Here can be found gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, zinc, cinnabar, arsenic, sulphur, graphite or plumbago, and in such a confused combination that the result of any process that has ever been used here, has resulted in no dividends, though large amounts of money have been invested in erecting works, and opening the mines. At the present time there is but little doing in the mines. The first real discovery of mineral ledge matter was made on Silver creek, a tributary of Cow creek, by G. W. Brown and Mr. Bacon, about the same time that Copper City prospecting was first commenced. Considerable excitement ensued, mining locations were made in all directions, a town staked off called Silverton, on Cow creek, below the mouth of Cedar creek, forty or fifty buildings erected, two stores, three boarding houses, livery stable, meat market and, of course, saloons; an extensive and costly furnace building, with all the requisites for working was erected, a ditch constructed from Cow creek, conveying a large amount of water to the furnaces for a "water blast," and working an arastra, with John Kosk—a Russian, now of Big Bend, as Superintendent. Stock was above par. When the furnaces were in complete running order, a considerable quantity of rich (according to assays) argentiferous galena ore was introduced and worked, and upon cleaning up, after a run, nothing but a black, villainous looking mass was brought to view, and upon being taken to San Francisco, was pronounced to be nothing but pot metal, the report cast a gloom over Silverton, in fact, it was the death knell to the camp. A few days before the "clean up" all was life and hilarity, even Gov. Moody and Kelsoe, sanguine of success, had started an opposition saloon in the chaparral; but upon the receipt of the news that the works had closed, they immediately took up their blankets and left, as also did Bill Gooch and Dave Mills, and soon not a soul occupied the once lively village. No more was the dinner bell heard; the fat beeves were driven to another pasture, and the natives were well pleased that many a fine domicil was now at their command. Nature smiled that through heavy assessments she had wrested from the intruder her own domain. Some of the buildings were torn down and removed to other places, and a mountain fire soon occurring, placed the other buildings, with the valuable furnaces, in ashes, and Silverton was a thing of the past. Many such

enterprises have had a like result on the Pacific coast. Mr. Kosk, the superintendent and a shareholder, was, at the time of the "shut down," threatened with summary punishment. Nothing was done, however, but in after years he publicly stated that he made the "blast" too great, in a spirit of revenge, from remarks that he heard made by some stockholders, that as soon as the works were running they "would freeze the d—d Dutchman out," and he concluded to play a general freeze out game; but such history is liable to have two sides. In 18— Gov. Moody and John Seaman discovered at the head of Seaman gulch, a body of decomposed gold bearing quartz, which yielded several thousand dollars, but failing to pay further, was abandoned. Since then several attempts have been made to trace an extension but without success. A considerable amount of "dust," consisting of nuggets and fine gold has been taken out of the gulch below the quartz find. About 1857 the Huffords, now of Millville, worked what at present is called "Miner's Gulch," but then known as "French gulch," and did well. Since then some work has been done with fair returns. At an early day some Frenchmen located in the district, and worked in the placer mines, taking out some gold on Cow creek, one piece weighing $112, the largest piece reported in the district. Some other placer mining has been done, but not amounting to much.

After the failure at Silverton, the ownership of no claims was retained in the district, excepting what was known as Copper Hill mine, owned by the Johnson brothers, the two Pryors, and the two Williams', who kept up their yearly assessments until 1873, when they sold out to M. H. Peck, for $6,000. Mr. Peck, being a man of great energy, started to work at once in the claim; but access to the claim being difficult, on account of its situation in a canyon, it cost considerable to get the ore to a shipping point. He had in his employ D. A. Cronin, as good a man as ever breathed the air of Shasta county. At first Mr. Peck and his employes would lash sacks of ore on their backs and pack it to the top of the hill near the Fort Crook road, to a point where wagons could be obtained. A large quantity of the ore was shipped to Baltimore and other points; the returns were so favorable that Mr. Peck made improvements about the claim, built roads, and erected furnaces, at an expense that cramped him, and he finally disposed of the property to an English company, represented by St. Auburn & Co., and by them to the Afterthought Company. After the favorable reports from the Copper Hill shipments, several locations were made in the district. A. J. Cook, then of the firm of Winters & Cook, bought of Peck & Cronin the Donkey Mine, and after working it for some time, sold it to J. C. Gooch and others, who had it incorporated and patented as the Tehama Mining Company. They had put up steam hoisting works on the claims, but fire destroyed them, and for some time no work has been done, though it is expected something will be done this season, as they have met with some good assaying ore in the claim. Mr. Cook, after selling the Donkey, bought the old Jackson Mine from J. F. McComber and J. C. Scott, which he sold to Frank Washington & Co., then he bought the McComber and W. H.

Fender claims on Cedar creek, and sold out to I. B. Potter & Co. Mr. Cook was a stirring man and kept the camp alive. Peck and Van Emon located and sold the Afterthought mine to Dr. Olendorf, A. J. Loomis, R. H. Campbell and others, who afterwards bought the Peck mine, brought on water in a flume 24x36 inches, over two miles in length, erected a 10 stamp mill with a calcining and chlorodizing furnace. The first structure was burnt, a second one, much improved, was built, and is now standing idle and has been for some time. It is a valuable piece of property, with all the modern improvements in machinery, but apparently on account of a lack of knowledge in working the rebellious ores, the returns have been small in comparison to the capital invested. The property is in charge of Dunk McCallum, who attends to keeping the water running in the flume, and generally watching the property. In two days the works could be started, all the necessary material being on hand, and the machinery in good working order.

Lu Eilers is one of the oldest residents here, and is the owner of the Grizzly Bear claim and the Graphite claim. He is a thorough prospector, having some knowledge of the correct working of ores, and at the anvil, for rapid and good work cannot be excelled. He owns one of the best mountain ranches, producing an abundance of good fruit, vegetables and hay, upon which, (the ranch), he has been living about sixteen years. On his place is a large bed of fire proof clay, which has been tested and proved to be good for general use. W. H. Fender & Co. own the Ophir mine, and have done some work with fair prospects. Fender also has a chair factory, with water power, where for the last few years he has turned out a large amount of durable furniture. He is a neat and good workman, and has a pleasant home on Cow creek, near the Kenyon sulphur springs, and near the place where the once famous Bullskin existed. But alas! poor Bullskin! The buildings are torn down and removed, and now nothing remains only in memory of the busy and lively times that were there. At the sulphur springs in 1876, Frank Kenyon, at considerable expense, erected several buildings for a fashionable resort; the springs only are there now. Extensive bodies of coal abound in the district, and considerable money has been used in working them; but the coal is inferior and will not pay for working. The toll road, known as Reid's toll road, was made in 1875, from Redding, to intersect the Big Valley road at the Buzzard Roost. It has been kept in a fair traveling condition. When the road was completed Furnaceville was started, and was a lively village for some time, containing one large store, two saloons, a hotel, and stabling accomodations, besides several residences; two other small stores were near by; but the mines ceasing work in a measure, the business settled down to one store, hotel and stable. The store was first started by Breslauer & Rediker, who did a large business for some time. D. Breslauer sold to W. Rediker, who still owns the property and carries an extensive variety of goods. In addition to the store he has stabling accommodations at all times. Mrs. Alexander is at present conducting the hotel with satisfaction to all; so that the traveler and visitor can find accommodation.

At the junction of the Oak Run and Reid's roads, on Cedar creek, is situated the Buzzard's Roost, where Lewis Ensign is keeping a stock of goods, hotel, saloon and horse restaurant. The Major being a social and accommodating gentleman, attracts custom and is doing a fair business. A goodly number of settlers are in the vicinity, and all the travel for the upper country goes by his place. At the Roost Abe Linquist, a good workman, has a blacksmith and wagon shop.

At Montgomery creek Herbert Bass keeps a variety store, and traveling accommodations, also the Montgomery Postoffice. He has some good farming and grazing land above his place on Montgomery creek.

On Oak Run W. Morley has a good stock of goods with a fair business; he has the stage station, and some good hay land.

There are but two saw mills in the district, the steam mill on the head of Oak Run and Chambers' mill on Hatchet creek. There is only a portion of the year that they can run, on account of the deep snow. There is an abundance of timber from which the best lumber is made. Mr. Chambers has a turbine wheel which works well. From the best sugar pine a large amount of shakes are made, but a vast amount of good timber is wasted.

There are five public schools in the district, Round Mountain, Mineral, Montgomery, Hatchet creek and Phillips'.

In the Cove and at Big Bend several small ranches or farms are located and improved which raise good vegetables and hay, but on account of the distance from market, are not very profitable. The settlers have a superior stock range; the Hawkins' place on Montgomery is of considerable extent; good fruit is raised on the farm. At Montgomery creek John Jackson's toll road, leading to Burney Valley, commences, and is kept in good condition under the care of Theodore Pleisch. From Montgomery to Millville the road is free; this road was made in 1858 by Van Middlesworth and Al. Thomas, to Thomas' ferry on Pit river, and has been the main road for the whole upper country; a daily mail is now conveyed over it.

The farms of Round Mountain on the main road, owned by the Holcomb Brothers, John A. Hendricks and A. C. Fite, are among the oldest locations in the district, and each contain a larger number of acres of cleared up mountain valley land than any other places here, and produce a large amount of excellent hay and grain. East a short distance are the farms of the Calkins Brothers, G. Klingler, J. K. Smith, S. P. Randall, each having considerable land improved, well fenced, and yielding good crops. Mr. Klingler has a large area of superior dairy range, in fact there is good stock range all through the hills and well watered; near by are several smaller places, that have all required a large amount of work to bring them to their present state.

Uncle Ben Jenkins during the last year has labored hard and has made a good showing, with a prospect of good returns in hay, etc. I. W. Phillips has considerable land under fence and cultivated, which on account

of abundant feed and water would make a good dairy farm. Phil. Blodgett and Dave Robbins have farms on upper Clover creek, but both depend more on stock raising than farming. On upper Oak Run are the places of Tom Arthur, Jim May and S. Alpaugh, who have nice homes. Mr. May is an old north Californian, having for a number of years been engaged in mining, but is now advanced in years, and has settled down on a pretty place where he can rest under his own vine and fig tree, and makes a good living. Near by is the residence of Aaron Fender, Esq., one of the oldest residents of this part of the country, a true gentleman in every sense of the word; nearly seventy birthdays have been his, and still he is hale and hearty. With such a pure spring near his house, pure mountain air, and superior fruits, he may remain another decade.

Mrs. Preadmore has a good farm and a valuable orchard. Her late husband J. H. Preadmore was a man of great energy, always trying to do somethin g, particularly in the sawmill business, yet was never what might be considered successful; he experimented rather too much with new machinery, He was big hearted, and latterly he had a hobby, a strange theory on financial affairs; he had two numbers of the *Financier* issued in Sacramento, but he left his wife and daughter well situated in a pleasant home. Adjoining, O. E. Baker has a fair piece of property very well cared for. On Oak Run below Cuykendall's, G. W. Brown has a well cultivated ranch. He has been in this district over twenty years, engaged in farming and stock raising.

On Cedar creek and vicinity are several small farms ; J. C. Scott and J. F. McComber have places that have not been sufficiently cultivated to make them profitable, though they have some good land that with proper care would yield well. Mrs. Nancy McComber and Mr. Wilsey have very pleasant homes. Joe Lyons, Martin Fister and Major Ensign have places that show that a proper application of labor will "tell;" their crops are excellent. Dr. Bell, now of Anderson, owns here a very nice mountain home, at present under the care of W. H. Fender. Mr. Ziggler now owns the Alexander place and is fixing up a good home, at which to remain the balance of his days.

The ranch or farm now known as the Cuykendall place, was the first one located in the district. In 1853 L. C. Woodman & Brother bought the place from the original locators for $150, and sold the easterly part, now known as the Preadmore place, to John Taylor for $900. They then placed on the land Wm. Cayton, Al. Thomas and a Mr. Walker to hold possession for them. The last named parties recorded in their own names, and convinced the Woodman Brothers that they had no land on Oak Run. Cayton & Co., sold to Joe Semni. D. B. Matlock owned it at one time, then I. W. Phillips, who sold to Amos Cuykendall the present owner ; it is a place of considerable extent, and valuable for farming and grazing purposes. Several other small farms, in this vicinity, make pleasant homes.

The "Chico" mine on the divide between Cow creek on Pit river was worked for a long time at considerable expense by Edward Aldersly & Co., but

without any returns; the property has been idle for a long time and the buildings have gone to ruin.

The "Hancock" mine located near the Buzzard Roost, owned by Campbell, Cunningham & Co., shows a large quantity of argentiferous galena of a good grade; the owners think well of their claim and will continue to work it.

The oldest placer miner in the district, and the one that has done the most work is J. L. Bowdel, (Big Jake.) He has been mining here since 1869, and has taken out a considerable amount of dust; he was the discoverer of Copper gulch, which paid well.

In early times the settlers had considerable trouble with the Indians, there were three tribes, each claiming a part of the district, and were known as the Wintoons, Nosheas and Pooshoos, or Pit Rivers. The Wintoons claimed only a short distance above Woodman's ranch; their dialect is very smooth, like the Spanish. They use a great many Spanish words. The Nosheas owned Oak Run, Clover creek and about Round Mountain. Their dialect is nasal. The Pooshoos owned the Big Bend country on Pit river. Their dialect is guttural. The three tribes had several large villages and hundreds of warriors, very cowardly, indolent and ignorant; the remains of their towns can frequently be seen. The bullet and disease have dwindled their numbers down to a few. Norael pootas, or Captain John, is chief of the few remaining Wintoons, Captain Jack, of the Nosheas, and of the Pooshoos, Pone Ponna.

The various streams abound with trout, but game such as deer, bear, etc., though once plentiful, is now scarce. The rifle and settlers have done the work. The bear and panther at one time were very destructive to the stock.

An abundance of good lime-stone and marble are found on Cow creek.

UNITED STATES FISHERY.

The U. S. Fishery was established in the year 1873. Mr. Livingston Stone, United States Deputy Fish Commissioner, has had charge of it since it was first established. Under the enlightened superintendence of Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, the Sacramento salmon have been widely distributed to streams throughout the United States. The goverment establishment on the McLeod river, annually hatches from six to ten million ova. These are distributed to all Fish Commissioners. From this source the State of California has received as a donation a half million fish each year since 1874. The introduction of some sixteen million young salmon into the headwaters of the Sacramento river, since the organization of the Commission, in addition to the natural increase, has had the effect to keep up the supply, and reduce the local market price of these fish. In the year 1881, during the unprecedented high waters of the McLeod river, the United States fishery was swept away, with all its contents. Our last Congress made appropriations for the rebuilding of the fishery, which is being done the present season. The trout fishery, located four miles above the salmon fishery, on

McLeod river, was established by Mr. Livingston Stone in the year 1879, and is superintended by Mr. Myron Green, who has large experience in fish culture. In the year 1880 Mr. Green successfully matured several thousand trout ova, which were sent East, and distributed throughout the country. In the year 1881 Mr. Green had successfully matured one hundred thousand trout ova, and had shipped them from Redding for the Eastern waters; but, unfortunately, they were all lost on account of the high waters. The trout business in this county is only in its infancy, but in the near future, it will no doubt add great wealth to the United States.

Allen's Station is one-half mile north of the salmon fishery. Mr. Wiley is the present owner. He keeps a stage stand, has a nice little hotel, and accommodates the traveling public in general. This place is adapted to hog culture, as there is heavy mast nearly every year.

Conner's Hotel is north of Wiley's two miles. An old pioneer by the name of Jack Conner located the place about the year 1863. He kept his stand principally for the accommodation of teamsters. In the year 1864, Jack Conner and a Swede by the name of Wilson were robbed by two highwaymen Thomson and Brown. They tied Conner and a sick man by the name of Counts, who shortly after died. When they ransacked the house they procured a few dollars in money, one revolver and a few blankets. They then departed with Jack's best horse. The robbers then went to Salt creek, where Wilson was living, and relieved him of a few dollars, after they had tied him astride a tree, where Mr. Conner found him next morning. Conner has been dead some ten years, and Mr. Con O'Brien is now in full ownership of the property, and keeps accommodations for teamsters, etc.

The Salt Creek Ranch is now owned by Mr. Phillips, an old pioneer of the county. Mr. Phillips has lived in the county more than a quarter of a century and is becoming rather old and feeble. Notwithstanding, he is farming and making himself a home.

Mr. Smithson lives near the Sacramento bridge. He keeps a stage stand and a first class country hotel. This is a good stock range.

Josh. Stone lives near the Sacramento bridge, and keeps a neat little grocery store for the accommodation of teamsters and miners. The bridge at the same place, built in 1879, and owned by Louie Autenreith & Co., has taken the place of a ferry, and is a great convenience to the traveling public. It is a mammoth structure and was built by E. Carpenter of Siskiyou county.

L. C. Creeks resides one-half mile north of the Sacramento bridge. He has a fine location and ranch, but owing to the great scarcity of water, his crops sometimes fail. This is a fine range for stock, as but little snow falls as a general rule.

The Fremont Hotel, four miles north of L. C. Creeks'; is situated on the stage road, and is owned by G. W. Farleigh, who keeps a nice little grocery store, and a first-class hotel. He has a nice orchard; raises annually several tons of hay and has as cosy a little home as there is on the Sacramento river.

Dog creek is four miles north of Fremont. Angus McPhee and his uncle, a Mr. Cammeron, kept a store at the Dog Creek House from 1856 to 1864. The mines on Dog creek at that time were full of miners who as a general rule made big wages, and who spent their money freely. Cammeron and McPhee made a great deal of money. In 1864 George Burtt bought out Mr. Cammeron, who went home to his adopted country, Canada, where he shortly afterward died. Messrs. Burtt & McPhee ran the store and hotel for a season, when Burt bought out McPhee, who also went to Canada and has since died. Burtt ran the property for a few years, when he had the misfortune to have his store burned. However, he had it partly insured. Burtt then sold the property to G. W. Farleigh, who manipulated the property for a short time, when he sold to William T. Smith, who built up quite a trade in the grocery business. Smith ran the property until 1880, when he sold out to L. Autenreith, its present owner. The soil of this place is adapted to the raising of alfalfa and grain hay. There is also a fine orchard that bears excellent fruit. The mines of Dog Creek are nearly exhausted.

The Slate Creek Hotel, four miles north of Dog Creek, is owned by John Hibbs. The stage company have a fine barn at this place, where they change their stock. This is what is called a "home station," where passengers take meals. Mr. Curtis has charge of the property, and does a lively business during the summer months. Mr. George Sears is running a very neat little saloon and store at this place, where the weary can find rest and consolation. George keeps the best the country affords.

The Big Slate Creek Hydraulic Company, situated near Big Slate Creek, is owned principally by eastern capitalists. They have a fine ditch taken from Big Slate Creek which meanders through the hills for five miles. The Co. has been at work since 1877. Mr. Hogarth, the gentlemanly and affable Superintendent, has now got the mine thoroughly opened and is running his mammoth giant under full headway. The Co. have a fine flume that carries the debris into the Sacramento. Mr. Hogarth thinks they will reap a rich reward. Squire Gibson is foreman, and drives things at a lively rate.

Portuguese Flat is three miles north of Slate Creek Station. The present owner, Robert Pitt, has occupied the place for more than a quarter of a century. He is one of the oldest inhabitants in the county. His former partner, Johnny Burt, as he was familiarly called, died about fifteen years ago. Pitt has a fine storehouse filled with goods of all descriptions. He has been in the mercantile business ever since he came here. The Portuguese flats and small streams were once very rich, but they are like the balance—nearly exhausted.

Southern's Station is seven miles north of Portuguese Flat, on the bank of the Sacramento river. The owner, S. F. Southern, located this place in 1871. He has hewn out of Nature's rugged hills with his own hands one of the most inviting homes on the Sacramento river; has a fine hotel for the accommodation of tourists, teamsters and all transient customers; has a fine store, with postoffice attached, and keeps a stage stand; also has a fine

ranch, of red adobe soil, that is adapted to the growing of large quantities of wheat and alfalfa hay, together with an orchard, consisting of apples, pears peaches, plums, and many other varieties, that bear an abundance of fruit both large and excellent in flavor. He has a nice vineyard, but the grapes are not as good as those grown in a warmer climate. The hunting and fishing is famous, while the scenery is grand. Hazel creek, as a mining stream, is nearly exhausted of all its mineral wealth.

Sweet Briar Ranch is five miles north of Southern's Station, and was located many years ago by Robert Dailey, who has since sold to R. Pitt. Mr. Pitt, the present owner, raises large quantities of timothy hay. He also has a fine orchard that bears excellent fruit.

John Hibbs' ranch is two miles north of Sweet Briar, and was located by O. T. Root in 1864. The present owner, John Hibbs, bought out Root in 1879. He has a fine soda spring, a beautiful young orchard and some grapes. Hibbs raises large quantities of timothy and other varieties of hay.

Lower Soda Springs is situated on the east side of the Sacramento river and near the mouth of Soda creek, where it empties into the Sacramento river. It is two miles north of Hibbs' ranch, sixty-five miles from Redding and fifty miles from Yreka. A German, euphoniously called Mountain Joe, and Joaquin Miller, the renowned poet and writer, were the first to bivouac at the Lower Soda Springs; the next were Sigsby and Reese, who sold out to Amasa Ball in the year 1856. Mr. Ball sold the springs to W. Bailey, the present owner, in 1858. At the date of purchase by Bailey there had been a wagon road built from Shasta valley to what is now called Castle Rock Station, which is on the west side of the Sacramento river and nearly opposite Lower Soda Springs. W. Bailey and family crossed the Sacramento river on the 14th day of May, 1858, on a log bridge built for the convenience of packers, where he found his present bonanza, to-wit—good health. Bailey had been an invalid for four years prior to his arrival at the springs, and his complaint was pronounced incurable by the best physicians of Yreka. However, he has regained his wonted health by drinking the soda and saeltzer waters that his place is noted for. These springs have been pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest mineral waters in the State, if not in the United States. During the twenty-two years' residence of the present family at this place, there has not been a single case of malaria, unless it was contracted elsewhere and brought to the place in the system. These springs are a fine resort for tourists and pleasure-seekers, where the most fastidious can be accommodated to their heart's content. The fishing and hunting is first-class. During the "open season" gentlemen can walk one-half mile in the morning to some deer "licks" and shoot a fat buck almost any day. The surrounding scenery is hardly excelled in the world. Old Castle Rock, which stands more than four thousand feet above the level of the sea, is not more than two miles distant, and can be viewed from the very door-yard. Old Shasta Butte stands, bold and defiant, more than fourteen thousand feet above sea level. Look which way you will, the scenery is grand to

behold. There is a fine ranch at the springs, consisting of about one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is of a rich black loam, and is adapted to the raising of large crops of the finest timothy hay, corn, potatoes and all the cereals, and, indeed, every variety of vegetation that matures in a mountain region where the altitude is two thousand feet. The red, or up lands, are adapted to the growing of the finest fruits, as has been fully demonstrated by the great quantities of apples, peaches, pears and many other fruits grown at this place. Soda creek derives its name from the number of soda springs that abound along its banks. It is a tributary of the Sacramento, and has been a rich mining camp; but, like its sister streams on the Sacramento, is nearly exhausted of its mineral wealth. There are what are called back channels that prospect pretty well, but it will take capital to develop these channels, as they are very deep and require a great deal of ditching to procure water for mining purposes. The first mining ever done on Soda creek was done by one Bill Fox, who broke jail at Yreka and secreted himself on Soda creek. Whilst hid away he took out a large quantity of gold dust; but his whereabouts being found out, Fox found it necessary to leave.

Castle Rock Station is one mile north of Lower Soda Springs. The stage company own a fine stable and barn, where they groom their stage stock. L. Autenreith owns the station and has his toll gate established there. Robert Hanlan, an old pioneer of the county, has charge of the station and collects toll for the road company. He also keeps a wayside inn for the accommodation of teamsters and all other travelers. He keeps a No. 1 stand.

In the year 1859, Messrs. Elias Stone, Pembroke Murray and others procured a State charter to build a turnpike road from Castle Rock Station to Pit river. They marshaled their forces in the spring of 1859, and commenced grading their road one mile above Lower Soda Springs. The company completed their road in the year 1861. They had erected four temporary bridges across the Sacramento river within one mile of Lower Soda Springs, besides several others lower down the river. But during the great flood of 1861–62 every bridge was swept out. There was not a vestige left. The company rebuilt some of their bridges, whilst they dispensed with some by grading around the hills. They finally became so much involved that they were compelled to sell out. L. Autenreith and Mr. Julian bought out the firm some fifteen years ago and are still owners of the road. They have made some great improvements since, and it is considered now a paying institution.

The C. & O. Stage Company, which formerly staged over Scott's mountain, procured a contract from the Government in the year 1870 to carry the Oregon mail over the Sacramento road, which then had to be staged from Red Bluff, but later from Redding. It has been a God-send to the denizens living along the line, as they have got their daily mail ever since; besides, the company have poured thousands upon thousands of dollars into the pockets of the people since their advent upon the road. The company procure only the most trusty and reliable men in the country to manipulate the stages over these

rugged and precipitous roads. John Sullaway and John Buick have the ribbons at present, and they are always kind and obliging. Sullaway is an old pioneer, and looks as though he was good for fifty years more.

The future prosperity or greatness of the northern part of Shasta county depends mostly on the railroad being extended from Redding to Roseburg, Oregon, when, perhaps, it would open up one of the grandest thoroughfares in the State of California. The lumber resources are almost inexhaustible. All the way from the county line south for miles and miles the hills and mountain sides are literally covered with the finest of yellow pine, sugar pine, fir, yew, cedar, live oak and many other varieties of timber. You can go north from the county line and the timber is yet more abundant than south of the line. If there was a railroad running through this section, there is no doubt but that it would revolutionize business. Where the dwellers in these mountains see one person now, they would see ten or perhaps one hundred if the railroad was extended through this part of the country. Very little has been done in Northern Shasta in quartz prospecting, but it is confidently believed by many that when the country is thoroughly prospected rich developments will be made in that line.

In 1850 Ross McCloud, now deceased, built a trail up the Sacramento, *via* Soda Springs, for the accommodation of packers, who packed large quantities of goods to Yreka. From 1850 to 1854 the Indians were quite hostile, and many a poor packer was ambushed and shot down. At that time Castle Rock was a great refuge for the savages after committing deeds of blood. The citizens and miners would turn out *en masse* on those occasions and hunt the bloodthirsty redskins down, and shoot and hang them wherever they could find them. About the year 1854 they quit these depredations.

There were a great many Indians on the upper Sacramento up to 1860; since which time they have been dwindling down, until, where you could see one hundred to one hundred and fifty in 1860, it is a rare chance if you can see now more than twenty-five or thirty in a band. In the early days the Indians would congregate in large bands somewhere near the mouth of Dog creek, in the month of July, for the purpose of fishing for salmon. They would locate their camps near some pool in the river, where the salmon usually rest for a short time before ascending the river for the purpose of depositing their ova. The mahalas prepare the camp-fires, whilst the men prepare their spears for fishing. There is not a fish caught until every spearsman is fully prepared, both with spear and position, for the onslaught. In a few minutes the excitement is at fever heat, the bucks shouting and squaws laughing. The fun generally lasts from three to five hours, when they all march to their respective camps, where their mahalas have already had a goodly portion of their fish well boiled on hot rocks. The next thing is to eat and be merry. After lunch is over gambling is the order of the day. Their usual mode of gambling is with a small stick, which they enclose in a bunch of dry grass, whilst they prepare another roll of dry grass that looks precisely like the one the stick

is inclosed in. The dealer, or the one that manipulates the stick, chants a song, and in the meantime is changing and whirling the two parcels in every conceivable shape, so that the better only guesses which parcel the stick is in. If he guesses which one it is in, he wins ; if he does not, he loses. This sport goes on until a very few own pretty much all the fish, and perhaps other valuables, such as beads, blankets, etc. Next comes the dance. The music is usually a rude whistle and a few dry sticks which they crack together. The next morning they resume the march up the river until they find another pool, where the same routine is gone through with again ; and so on up the river, until they capture most of the fish up to the county line. In the year 1864 Tyee John, a Yreka chieftain, who has long since passed to the happy hunting ground, his mahala, three daughters and some few others of the Shasta county Indians, met the Sacramento Indians at the mouth of Soda creek, where they forever buried the hatchet. They had always been at war before that. Occasionally the Shasta Indians would come down to the Sacramento to fish ; but woe be to the Shastas if the Sacramentos caught them on their ground.

The Indians are fast disappearing from the Sacramento—mostly by consumption, which perhaps is caused by their having plenty of warm clothing and blankets one day, or perhaps for a week at a time, when they will gamble it all off, and then go destitute for a season.

There was a footman mortally wounded by an Indian near Portuguese Flat in the year 1860, though that was only done for the purpose of robbery. George Crooks was shot with his own gun by an Indian for $2 50. This happened in 1874 on the McLeod, near where the United States Fishery is now located.

In former years great numbers of salmon came up the Sacramento river to deposit their eggs, but for the last four or five years they have become very scarce. The greatest cause, no doubt, of salmon becoming so scarce is on account of so much slickens and debris being run into the river from the mines on Soda creek and other streams lower down the river. The probability is that very few ova matures below the mouth of Soda creek. Above the mouth of the latter-named stream the river is clear and pure, and hence the most that supplies the Sacramento river is what fish spawn above the muddy water.

MILLVILLE.

Millville, the most populous town in the county excepting Shasta and Redding, is situated on the east side of the Sacramento river, near the junction of Cow creek and Clover creek. It is twenty miles from the county seat (Shasta), and thirty miles from the city of Red Bluff. The nearest railroad station is at Anderson, eleven miles distant. Cottonwood Station is fourteen miles distant and is five miles south of Anderson ; hence the shipping from and to the railroad is pretty evenly divided between the two places. The mail facilities of Millville are excellent, it being on the daily line from Redding (fourteen miles) to Lakeview, Oregon (two hundred and twenty-five miles), which is a regular stage line, and one of the longest continuous lines in the

United States. This line is owned by Jerry Culverhouse of Redding. Millville is also connected with Red Bluff by a tri-weekly mail, *via* Bear creek, Battle creek and Jelley's ferry, it also being a stage line, of which Mr. Simpson is at present proprietor.

The proverbial individuals known as the "oldest inhabitants" are S. E. and N. T. Stroud (brothers), who located the land of the present town site in July, 1853. The venerable and worthy bachelors are still daily to be seen on the streets of the town of their founding. Uncle Sam and Uncle Nat, as they are familiarly called, are generally regarded as confirmed bachelors; yet we heard one of our most worthy widow ladies say that she had seen that new stovepipe hat of Uncle Nat's quite often of late. The first start of laying the foundation to induce the locating of the town was done by Mr. Harold, one of the pioneers of the county (his home being in Shasta, where he was much esteemed). Seeing the rich agricultural lands in the numerous valleys along the many creeks in the vicinity, he, in 1856, built the mill now owned by Wilkinson & Ross; soon after which Mr. Joseph Smith began the mercantile business. In September, 1857, on a Saturday, as we remember, quite a number of the country folks were gathered at the store to trade and get their mail, which was usually forwarded from the postoffice at Shasta in the care of Mr. Smith. The dependence for carrying the mail at that time was generally hay teams. An immense quantity of hay was taken to Shasta in those days, which made mail facilities more regular than would now be supposed. On the day referred to it was suggested to christen the new town. Many names were proposed, and had the final name not been agreed on until an hour or two later, we doubt not but that it would have been named Smithville or Whiskytown No. 2; as Mr. S., with his usual liberality, furnished free encouragement to enliven the crowd during their deliberations, who alternately would propose and give three cheers for the new town and Joe Smith. Hazelrig became a partner with Mr. S. in 1858, but soon after sold to Anklin and Tanquary, the firm then consisting of Smith, Anklin & Tanquary. In the meantime the mill came into the hands of Henry Anklin and Jim Keene, the latter being the now well and widely known successful stock operator. The second business enterprise in the mercantile line was by Jno. Hilderbrant, in 1860, Wheatley and Eiler purchasing the business in 1861 and conducting it successfully for a number of years. The business finally merged into the hands of John Wheatley, the old firm of Smith, Anklin & Tanquary going into the hands of H. Anklin (now deceased). The two houses for a number of years did one of the best businesses in the county, the trade of the surrounding country being much greater than a casual observer would anticipate, which will be seen further on in our chapter, as we notice the different interests in detail throughout the adjacent valleys and mountains. In 1879, after the death of Mr. Anklin, the pioneer business house passed into the hands of J. M. B. Jones & Co., who are at present conducting the business. Subsequently, Mr. Wheatley retired, having sold to Baker & Teel. Mr. B. has recently sold his

[*Continued on page 125.*]

Established October, 1877.

Published Every Thursday.

The Redding INDEPENDENT,

THE LARGEST PAPER PUBLISHED

IN SHASTA COUNTY.

IT IS DEVOTED TO THE

HOME. FIRESIDE, MINING, FARMING.

SWASEY & COOPER, Proprietors.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEWSPAPER THERE IS

A BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

THE ONLY ONE IN THE COUNTY.

DOING A GOOD CLASS OF WORK AT MODERATE RATES.

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—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise,

COTTONWOOD, CAL.

Keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Provisions,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED, Either for Cash or Trade.

M. S. Harrington,

—DEALER IN—

HARNESS, SADDLES,

BRIDLES, WHIPS, ETC.,

MAIN STREET - MILLVILLE, CAL.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line of trade.

LUMBER.

CHARLES BURNS,

Located two miles above Whiskytown,

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF ALL KINDS OF LUMBER FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

For prices, address,

CHARLES BURNS, Whiskytown.

L. M. DENNIS. J. S. KENTNER.

DENNIS & KENTNER,

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FALL RIVER MILLS, SHASTA CO.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ready Made Clothing.

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Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Canned Fruit, Notions, Etc. Etc.

GOODS EXCHANGED FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A Share of the Public Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.

Dan & Mac's Saloon,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

REDDING, - - CALIFORNIA.

—o—

HOLLAND & McMANUS, Proprietors.

—o—

THE VERY CHOICEST

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Domestic and Imported Cigars.

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Also Depot for the Celebrated SHASTA LAGER BEER.

WINTER BROS.

FALL RIVER MILLS,

Shasta County, - - California.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

LUMBER AND FLOUR.

—o—

Always have on hand a large supply of all kinds of Lumber suitable for any purpose. Also manufacture and keep on hand

Flooring, Ceiling,

Rustic, Moulding,

Of all sizes and kinds, and all kinds of

DRESSED LUMBER.

We also do sawing for parties supplying logs on the most reasonable terms.

—o—

WE KEEP IN OUR FLOUR MILL A STOCK OF

SUPERFINE FLOUR, SHORTS, & GROUND BARLEY.

—o—

We do custom work at reasonable rates, and take wheat, barley, etc., at market rates, for grinding.

—o—

All orders promptly filled, and we guarantee satisfaction for all work we do; and we claim that the flour made by us is equal to any manufactured in Northern California. We only ask that everybody try us and see for themselves.

Shasta Drug Store.

C. L. PAIGE,

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs

—AND—

Genuine Patent Medicines.

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, CHEMICALS, ETC., ETC.

Stationery,

Cigars and Tobacco,

Wines and Liquors.

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MAIN STREET,

WHISKYTOWN, - . - CALIFORNIA.

J. D. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Choice Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Cigars at the Bar. ☜

JOHN A. WESSMAN. CHARLIE WARNER.

WESSMAN & WARNER,

Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers.

FALL RIVER MILLS, SHASTA CO.

☞ Wagon making and repairing done to order on the most reasonable terms.

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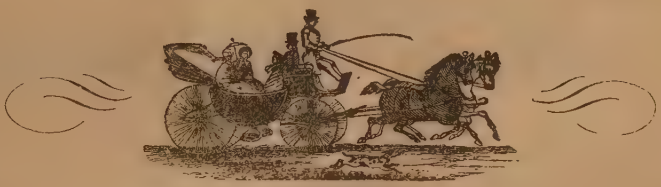
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,

MAIN STREET,

ANDERSON - - CALIFORNIA.

J. & L. Mullen, Propr's.



Gentle Saddle Horses and

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ALWAYS IN READINESS.

HORSES BOARDED AT REASONABLE PRICES.

A FINE CORRAL

For the accommodation of Teamsters, where will always be found a good supply of Hay and Grain.

GREENE'S HOTEL,

CHARTER OAK BUILDING,

Main Street : : : : : Shasta.

THOMAS GREENE

—— AND ——

MRS. H. L. GREENE

Take this method of informing the public that they have thoroughly repaired and refitted their house, and that they are prepared to entertain their guests in a manner befitting a

First-Class Hotel.

Guests can always be accommodated with good rooms, neat clean beds, and a table supplied with the best the market affords. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and all patrons are assured that no pains will be spared to render them comfortable and at home.

1850 1881.

THE Subscriber Begs Leave to Inform the

Citizens of Shasta County that he has continued for the last THIRTY-ONE years to perform surgical operations on old Boots and Shoes by adding Feet, making good the Legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution and supporting the body with a new sole.

His Fine Calf Boots

Will be found as elastic as a California Politician's Conscience, and admirably suited to those who tread in the paths of Rectitude. Their durability is equal to Truth itself, and they fit the Foot as finely as Innocence does the face of Childhood.

W. A. SCOTT, Shasta, Cal.

OPPERMANN'S SALOON,

HENRY OPPERMANN, Proprietor.

Three Doors above the P. O., MAIN STREET, SHASTA.

THE VERY BEST
WINES, LIQUORS,
DOMESTIC AND
IMPORTED CIGARS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Also Depot for the CELEBRATED SHASTA LAGER, as well as imported beer of different brands.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State and in the U. S. Land Office.

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OFFICE IN LEWYN'S BUILDING, NEXT TO LAND OFFICE,

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Hot or cold baths for the accommodation of the public. Drop in and see.

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The best of Wines and Liquors of all kinds and Choice Cigars at the Bar.

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MILTON COMBS,

Barber and Hairdresser,

FALL RIVER MILLS, SHASTA CO.

Shampooing and Haircutting done in the best style.

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Will practice in the Superior and Justice's Courts of Shasta and adjoining Counties. Collections and all Legal Business promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

G. C. SCHROTER,

SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP,

REDDING and SHASTA, CAL.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and superior assortment of

CONCORD, STAGE, RANCH AND TEAM HARNESS,

MADE OF THE VERY BEST LEATHER. ALSO FULL STOCK OF

Riding Saddles, Saddlery Hardware, Etc.

THE GREAT I X L

Royal St. John.

Royal St. John.

SEWING MACHINE

Has no superior; runs backward or forward; self setting needle; will do light or heavy work. It is the lightest running machine made.

10,000 BEEF HIDES WANTED.

Highest cash price paid for Sheep Pelts, Deer Skins and Furs.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

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—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Tinware,

MAIN STREET,

MILLVILLE - CALIFORNIA.

Keeps constantly on hand everything in his line of trade.

CHARLES E. OVERMEYER,

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Blacksmith,

MAIN STREET,

MILLVILLE, CAL.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO HORSE SHOEING.

All work neatly executed with promptness, and charges always reasonable.

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WINES AND LIQUORS,

—ALSO—

CHOICE CIGARS.

Billiards. *Billiards.*

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FRANK'S HOTEL,

ADIN, MODOC CO., CAL.

LARGEST AND FINEST HOTEL IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BEDS NEAT AND ROOMS WELL FURNISHED.

☞ The Table is supplied with the very best. Travelers will be pleased with the accommodations. Charges very low.

EMPIRE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET

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JOHN V. SCOTT, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE HOTEL TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has refitted and refurnished the establishment throughout, and is now prepared to entertain guests in a style equal to any other house in Northern California. The parlor and rooms are large and commodious, and the beds and sleeping accommodations unsurpassed.

THE TABLE

Will always be supplied with everything the markets of this locality afford, and every possible attention will be paid to the wants of guests, and no pains spared to render them comfortable. The C. & O. Stages arrive at and leave this hotel daily.

THE CORRAL and STABLE

Is in good order, and teamsters and others can always find an abundant supply of hay and barley at reasonable prices.

William J. Everett,

BLACKSMITH,

FALL RIVER MILLS, SHASTA CO.

HORSE SHOEING, WAGON REPAIRING, ETC., ETC.

Repairing Agricultural Implements and Fire-Arms a Specialty.

J. W. Glasscock,

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The best of hay and grain always on hand.

A GOOD CORRAL

For the accommodation of Teamsters. Gentle horses and good buggies.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ready Made Clothing.

GOOD BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CIGARS.

A. DOBROWSKY,

Jeweler & Watchmaker

MAIN STREET, SHASTA, CAL.

KEEPS ON HAND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware.

All kinds of jewelry made to order. Diamonds and other gems reset in the latest style, and hair jewelry mounted in 18 karat gold. Watches and clocks repaired, and all work done or goods sold, warranted.

All grades of the celebrated

ELGIN WATCHES,

From the manufactory of the National Watch Company, of Elgin, Illinois. These watches have gained a high reputation, and the demand for them is increasing so greatly, that an average of more than a thousand watches are sent away each day.

PIONEER

BLACKSMITH SHOP

CLOSE & GLASZER, - - Proprietors,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Fronting Reserve, - - - REDDING, CAL.

—o—

BLACKSMITHING

In All Its Branches at Reasonable Rates.

—o—

TEAM AND LIGHT SHOEING

DONE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE,

—o—

And Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction to All.

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General Merchandise,

DRY GOODS,

CHOICE GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

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Boots and Shoes,

DRUGS, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, ETC.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

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Oak Bottom House,

Seven Miles North of Shasta, Shasta County, Cal.

☞ A LARGE CORRAL AND STABLE ATTACHED.

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DEALER IN HARDWARE, ETC.,

SHASTA, CALIFORNIA.

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Northern California,

Has the Largest Circulation of any Newspaper Published North of Sacramento, and

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B. W. BURKE'S HARNESS SHOP.

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Buggy Robes, Etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

MAIN STREET,.....ANDERSON, CAL.

BUCKEYE HOTEL

AND CORRAL,

GEORGE BURTT, - - - - - - - Proprietor.

FEED FOR TEAMS OR STOCK.

Also a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc. Reasonable Charges.

FOR

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Etc.,

GO TO

J. M. B. JONES & CO.,

Millville, Shasta County.

A FULL LINE OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

JAMES ASHFIELD,

Cor. Market and Tehama Streets, Redding.

CABINET MAKER,

AND

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Jobbing of All Kinds Promptly Done.

Charges to suit the times. Work in my line solicited.

THE REDDING HOTEL,

—AT DEPOT,—

REDDING, - - - - CALIFORNIA.

B. CONROY, - - - - *Proprietor.*

THIS HOUSE IS COMPARATIVELY NEW AND HAS BEEN RECENTLY overhauled and refurnished. The rooms are large and airy, and well furnished, while the house is commodious, and has all the conveniences of

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

THE TABLE

Is always supplied with the best the market affords, and guests receive prompt and careful attention.

—o—

In connection with the Hotel is a large fire-proof WINE CELLAR, filled with the finest Wines and Liquors in the market, and

THE BAR

Can always be found to contain the best

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

Stages for Oregon and all intermediate points and all points in Trinity, Siskiyou, Modoc and Shasta counties leave this house daily.

CASH STORE!

In Kenyon's Building, Main Street, Shasta,

DAVID KEMBLE, - - - - Proprietor.

—— DEALER IN ——

Family Groceries and Provisions,

ALSO, LIQUORS, TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

REDDING AND

SHASTA

ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS

—— AND ——

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Leaves Redding for Shasta every morning at 8 o'clock. Leaves Shasta for Redding every evening at 3 o'clock. Prompt attention to delivering light freight. GEO. GROVES, Proprietor.

LEE M. BIDWELL,

FALL RIVER MILLS, - - - - SHASTA CO.,

—— DEALER IN ——

Hardware, Stoves and Ranges,

And Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all Kinds of

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE.

☞ BUTTER and LARD CANS a Specialty. Goods First-class.

L. H. POWELL,

Fall River Mills, Shasta County,

—— DEALER IN ——

Cigars, Tobacco and Candies.

NUTS, FRUITS,

AND ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS, WHICH HE SELLS CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. W. GARDEN,

Gas Point, - - - Shasta County, Cal.,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Boots and Shoes,

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Clothing,

CHOICE CANNED GOODS,

Tinware, Crockery,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

—AND—

MINER'S GOODS.

☞ Constantly in receipt of New Goods. Prices as low as the lowest.

REDDING

RESTAURANT!

—— AND ——

LODGING HOUSE,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Redding, - - - California.

—o—

A. S. CASTLE, - - Proprietor.

—o—

Comfortable and Quiet Rooms, Good Beds and SQUARE MEALS is the Rule of this Hotel.

—o—

Meals furnished at all hours, and neither pains nor money spared to supply the table with the best of everything in the market.

—o—

AT THE BAR

Will always be found the

CHOICEST LIQUORS

Of all kinds, and the best

Imported or Domestic Cigars.

MILLINERY STORE!

California Street,

REDDING, - - - - CALIFORNIA.

MRS. GEO. GROVES, - - Proprietor.

Has on hand a large supply of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, embracing the Latest Styles of HATS, BROCADED SILKS and VELVETS, LACE BIBS, KNIT GLOVES, SPOOL SILK, BEADS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

JAMES CONTNER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Redding, California.

Good Fits and Moderate Charges.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Boys' Clothing Made to Measure.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

AMERICAN RANCH HOTEL,

Northwest Corner Main and Ferry Streets,

ANDERSON, - - CALIFORNIA.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, - - Proprietor.

This new and commodious Hotel has plenty of large and well-furnished rooms, and Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

THE TABLE

Will always be supplied with the best the market affords. This Hotel is situated on the east side of the railroad track, near the depot. In connection with the Hotel there is a first-class

Livery Stable,

Where good turn-outs can be had at any and all times. Give me a trial.

A. J. GILMAN,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

Main Street,

MILLVILLE,.....CALIFORNIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Made and Repaired with Neatness and Dispatch, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Call and sample my work and judge for yourself. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.

BALL'S FERRY

HOTEL, POST OFFICE,

—AND—

CORRAL.

W. W. BALL, - - - - - - *Proprietor.*

Located six miles above Cottonwood, six miles below Anderson, two miles from Battle Creek, and the direct route from Cottonwood and all points south, to Millville, 10 miles distant; also, to Shingletown, Burney Valley Hat Creek Valley, Big Valley, Adin, Alturas, and all points in

SOUTH-EASTERN OREGON.

The roads to and from the Ferry are always in good order, and it is the only Ferry on the Sacramento river that has never failed to cross every day. The Tri-weekly Stage between Millville and Red Bluff crosses at this point. Wagons, Buggies and Stock of all kinds shipped across the Ferry safely and at reasonable rates.

EMIGRANTS or TOURISTS

Will find this a most desirable route, not only on account of the beautiful scenery, but along the route northward the many beautiful streams abound with fine fish and the forests with wild game of all kinds.

Feed for Teams or Stock at the Ferry.

WE STILL LIVE,

And are willing to

LET OTHERS LIVE.

THOMAS POWELL,

FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER,

Is still to be found at his old stand,

OPPOSITE CRADDOCK'S STABLE.....REDDING, CAL.,

WORKING FOR THE GOOD OF SOLES,

And Does not Propose to be Beaten in His Line.

—o—

He turns off no second-class work, and only expects a fair remuneration for his services.

BUNKER HILL STORE,

Burney Valley, Cal.,

ROBERT CREWS. - - - - - - Proprietor.

—o—

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Feed, Hay & Barley,

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS,

Agricultural Implements, and in fact everything usually kept in a First-class Country Store. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and examine goods. Good accommodations for Travelers and Teamsters.

Pioneer Boot and Shoe Maker.

JOSEPH GREENWOOD,

—FASHIONABLE—

BOOT MAKER,

Redding, California,

MAKES ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

And Will Guarantee a Perfect Fit.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ SHOP—Corner Major's Corral, Tehama Street.

FRENCH GULCH HOTEL,

—— MAIN STREET, ——

French Gulch, - - Shasta County, Cal.,

——o——

H. E. WILLEY, - - - Proprietor.

——o——

The Proprietor takes pleasure in informing the people of Shasta and the Traveling Public generally, that he is prepared to accommodate all who favor him with their patronage with

Large, Neatly Furnished Rooms,

While the Table will be

SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

——o——

The BAR in the House is supplied with good LIQUORS and CIGARS.

J. E. MOOERS,

Burgettville, - - Shasta County,

—— Wholesale and Retail Dealer in ——

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery,

Crockery, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Coal Oil, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Garden Fruit and Flower Seeds, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

EILER HOUSE!

Fall River Mills,

S. F. FITZWATER, - - - Proprietor.

The above well-known House is well furnished with Large, Airy Rooms and Good Beds. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. Stages arrive and depart daily.

CRISS' SALOON,

Main Street,

GAS POINT, - - - - CAL.

J. W. CRISS, - - - - Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND

——(A Fresh Stock of)——

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

GO BY WAY

OF

HUGHES' FERRY,

LOCATED

11-2 Miles Below Redding, Cal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

GEORGE DERICH, - - - Proprietor.

This is the shortest and most direct route from Redding to Millville, Shingletown, and all points on the east side of the Sacramento river; also, to Burney Valley, Fall River Valley, Adin, Alturas, and all points in Southeastern Oregon.

THE SCENERY

Along this route is the grandest of any on the Pacific Coast, and the woods abound with game, and the many beautiful streams furnish plenty of fish; while the roads are always in excellent condition, and in the entire route to Oregon only a few miles of toll roads are found.

The Landing to and from the Boat,

As well as the roads, are always kept in the best possible condition. The Boat is a good and substantial one, with good railings, and is provided with end-gates, for the safe shipment of Stock of all kinds. The rates of toll are always as cheap as the cheapest.

REDDING

LIVERY, SALE,

AND

FEED STABLE!

(Corner California and Tehama Streets,)

REDDING, - - - CALIFORNIA.

J. N. MAJOR, - - PROPRIETOR.

GENTLE SADDLE HORSES

And Buggy Teams

ALWAYS ON HAND AND LET AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

Horses Boarded at the Most Reasonable Prices.

A FINE CORRAL

For the accommodation of Teamsters is one of the features of this Stable, where will always be found a good supply of Hay and Grain.

THE

FARMERS' HOTEL

MAIN STREET,

Millville, - - California.

J. D. OVERMEYER, - - - - - Proprietor.

This house is open to the accommodation of travelers and the public generally, and will be kept in the best possible manner. The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

The Lodging Department is Supplied with First-Class Beds.

The patrons of this House can at all times obtain a square meal and a clean, comfortable bed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

JAMES WRAY,

SALOON

Main Street,

IGO, SHASTA CO., - - CAL.

A FRESH STOCK OF

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

REDDING

BAKERY & SALOON,

Corner Tehama and Market Streets,

REDDING, - - CALIFORNIA.

OSWALD GRIITTNER, - - - Proprietor.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CANDIES AND NUTS, ETC.,

Always On Hand.

Wedding Parties Supplied at Reasonable Rates.

AT THE BAR

Will always be found the

Purest and Best-Proof Liquors,

OF

HOME AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

And also the Finest Cigars.

☞ COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS will always be supplied with Lunch.

DANIEL LYNCH,

Main Street,

SHASTA, - - - CALIFORNIA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

INCLUDING

FLOUR, BACON,

Lard, Beans,

SUGAR, TEAS, SYRUPS,

(And all of the Choice Brands of)

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

o

Everything in the Grocery and Provision Line.

o

My Goods are all Fresh and New. Everything sold at the lowest price for CASH.

GLEAVES & AVERILL,

AT THE

NEW DRUG STORE,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Opposite Conroy's Hotel, - - Redding, California,

Keep always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Notions,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Confectionery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes.

Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded With Care and Dispatch.

Agents for American Central Insurance Company

WOODWARD'S HOTEL!

WHISKYTOWN,

Shasta County, - - - - California.

O. P. WOODWARD, - - - - - Proprietor.

The Proprietor would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally. that this House is now fitted up in first-class style, having all modern conveniences, and those who favor him with their patronage may rely upon getting

A Good Meal and a Clean, Comfortable Bed.

The Proprietor also takes pleasure in announcing that he keeps constantly on hand a Fresh Stock of

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

"THE ARCADE,"

MAIN STREET,

FRENCH GULCH,.....CALIFORNIA

MAYNE PLUMB, - - - - - - Proprietor.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Michael Donahue,

BLACKSMITH,

GAS POINT,

Shasta County, : : : : California.

ROBERT PITT,

PORTUGUESE FLAT,

Sacramento River Road, Shasta County, Cal.

HAS FOR SALE

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Provisions,

RUBBER GOODS,

Clothing, Liquors,

HAY AND GRAIN

(And Also Keeps a)

FIRST - CLASS HOTEL

AND

Feed Stable,

And, in fact, has everything necessary for the use of the Human Family

B. R. MORRIS,

HARNESS MAKER,

TEHAMA STREET,

REDDING, - - CALIFORNIA.

THE PROPRIETOR KEEPS A FULL STOCK,

——(Which he sells at)——

THE LOWEST PRICES.

WEIDENBACH'S SALOON,

MAIN STREET,

Piety Hill, - - - Shasta Co., Cal.,

——(Where can always be found the)——

CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

J. C. WILDER,

BLACKSMITH,

Eagle Creek,

Shasta County, : : : : California.

CROSS AT

REID'S FERRY,

SITUATED

HALF-A-MILE NORTH OF REDDING.

E. A. REID, - - - - PROPRIETOR.

This is the shortest and only direct route to Buckeye, Churntown, Bass' Station, the U. S. Fishery, Lower Soda Springs, Upper Soda Springs, Yreka, all points in Siskiyou county; Ashland, and all points in

WESTERN OREGON, WASHINGTON, or BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Also, to Furnaceville, Copper City, Burney Valley, Fall River Valley, Big Valley, and all points in

EASTERN OREGON.

The Roads are always kept in the best possible condition. The Boat is as good as any on any Ferry, and careful attention given to the transfer of

Stock, Teams, and Individuals.

Rates of Toll always reasonable.

D. C. STEVENSON,

—— DEALER IN ——

HARDWARE!

Main Street,

MILLVILLE, - - CALIFORNIA.

—o—

Also, Paints, Oils, Putty, Glass,

SHELF GOODS, FURNITURE,

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

William M. McFarland,

—— EAGLE CREEK, CAL., ——

RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries.

—o—

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. A. WISER,

——(PROPRIETOR OF)——

Buckeye Ranch Wine Cellar

AND DISTILLERY,

One and one-half miles from Shasta, on the road to Redding. Drop in.

STOP AT

FORSTER'S HOTEL!

COTTONWOOD,

Shasta County, - - California.

JACOB FORSTER, - - PROPRIETOR.

This large and well-known House is in excellent condition, and no pains will be spared by the proprietor to entertain his guests in the best possible manner.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR

AND

Billiard Saloon

(Is in the House, where the Finest of)

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND.

A Barn and Livery Stable

Is in connection with the House, where attentive men will take excellent care of all stock entrusted to them. Comfortable conveyances ready at all times to take travelers to any part of the surrounding country, with the well-known careful and experienced driver, MR. H. SYMON, as Coachman.

WILLIAMS' HOTEL!

—(AND)—

Livery, Sale, and Feed Stable,

AND CORRAL,

COPPER CITY, - CALIFORNIA.

—o—

LEM WILLIAMS, - PROPRIETOR.

—o—

HAY, GRAIN, CHOP FEED, and PROMPT ATTENTION at the STABLE. Prices Reasonable.

TIMOTHY CONKLIN,

—(PROPRIETOR OF)—

PIONEER STORE,

—CENTERVILLE,—

SHASTA COUNTY, - - - CAL.,

—(DEALER IN)—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Groceries, Provisions,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE

CITY MARKET!

MAIN ST., SHASTA, AND YUBA ST., REDDING,

PETER HOFF, - - - PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FINE MARKET

(Would inform the Public that)

THE BEST FRESH MEATS

Can at all times be found at his Establishment.

In addition to the usual supply of Fresh BEEF, MUTTON, PORK and VEAL, he constantly keeps on hand an ample supply of

Corned Beef,

Pickled Pork,

Shoulders,

Bacon and Ham.

MY HAMS CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR EXCELLENCE.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FRESH CANNED LARD for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

WRIGHT & HALL,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS,

Ball's Ferry, California.

Horses Shod at $2.50.

—o—

WORK IN OUR LINE EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

—o—

Careful Attention Given to Work and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

—o—

CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES,

And as Low as the Lowest.

JOHN R. HALL,

—(PROPRIETOR)—

SALOON,

—MAIN STREET,—

COPPER CITY, - - - CAL.,

—(Where he keeps constantly on hand the)—

BEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, LAGER BEER, ETC.

B. F. GRAY,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

BALL'S FERRY, CALIFORNIA.

Keeps Constantly on Hand a Full and Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING.

G. W. JACKSON,

Justice of the Peace and Notary Public,

FURNACEVILLE,

SHASTA COUNTY,.....CALIFORNIA.

FRANCIS CARR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Main Street,

Millville, - - - - California.

☞ Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

GO VIA

WELLS' FERRY!

LOCATED

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTH OF ANDERSON,

(ON THE)

Sacramento River.

FRANK PERRY. - - - PROPRIETOR.

Shortest and best route from Anderson, Cottonwood, and all points below, to Millville, Shingletown, and all points on the east side of the Sacramento river; also, to Burney Valley, Fall River Valley, Adin, Alturas, and all points in

South-Eastern Oregon.

The Scenery along this route is grand, and the woods abound with game, while the many beautiful streams furnish plenty of fish. The Roads are always in excellent condition, and in the entire route to Oregon only a few miles of toll roads are found. The Landing to and from the Boat, as well as the roads, are always kept in the best possible condition.

The Boat and Entire Outfit is New,

And everything complete. The best of care is taken in the shipment of stock, teams, or pedestrians. Charges reasonable.

JOHN A. PETTY,

GENERAL

Blacksmithing & Wagonmaking,

Igo, California.

HORSE-SHOEING and REPAIRING.

PATRICK BOYLE'S SALOON,

MAIN STREET,

MILLVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

(Where is always to be found the)

Best Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

JOSIAH O'NEAL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MILLVILLE,

SHASTA COUNTY.....CALIFORNIA.

☞ Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

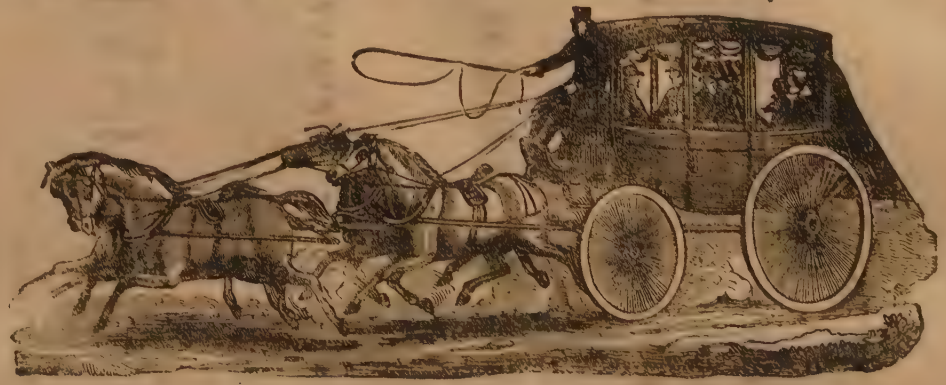
S. C. GIBSON, M. D.,

PRACTICING

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Igo, California.

REDDING AND LAKEVIEW



STAGE LINE.

Stages Leave Redding Every Other Day, at 4 O'clock A. M., for Millville, Oak Run, Montgomery Creek, Burney Valley, Fall City, Big Valley, Adin, Alturas and Lakeview.

And Returning, LEAVE ALTURAS SAME DAY.

J. CULVERHOUSE, Proprietor. | JAMES ROGERS, Agent, Redding.

CHARLES LITSCH. LOUIS BEHRLE.

LITSCH & BEHRLE,

PROPRIETORS

SHASTA BREWERY,

MAIN STREET,

SHASTA, - - CALIFORNIA,

(ONE OF THE)

OLDEST BREWERIES

IN

Northern California.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

Our Beer is Second to None.

ALL ORDERS FOR BEER FILLED PROMPTLY.

Beer Delivered to the Nearest Towns Free.

JAMES MCCORMICK. R. M. SAELTZER. W. L. SMITH.

M'CORMICK,

SAELTZER & CO.,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

REDDING, - - - CAL.,

—THE—

LEADING GROCERS

—OF—

Shasta County,

Carry a full stock of everything needed by the

COUNTRY MERCHANT, THE FARMER, MINER OR MECHANIC,

And are prepared to fill all orders

With the Very Choicest Articles,

——(AND AT)——

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. F. BEDFORD,

—(At the old stand of Bedford & Wright,)—

ANDERSON, - - CALIFORNIA,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Dry Goods, Groceries,

FINE LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE,

Boots and Shoes,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC.

Wool, Hides and Grain Bought at Market Rates.

J. H. Miller, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Redding, California.

OFFICE—At Gleaves & Averill's Drug Store. Residence—First house east of Presbyterian Church.

J. F. WINSELL,

Farmer, Stockraiser & Orchardist,

2 1-2 Miles South-East From Ball's Ferry,

SHASTA COUNTY, - - CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE'S

CORRAL, FEED,

AND

SALE STABLE,

(South End of California Street,)

REDDING, - - CALIFORNIA.

JOHN GEORGE, - - - PROPRIETOR.

HORSES BOARDED

(BY THE)

DAY or WEEK.

Teamsters and others will find this Corral large and commodious, and the Stables the best in Northern California, while the hay and grain is the best in the market. Prompt and careful attention to the wants of customers, and charges as low as the lowest.

Horses Bought and Sold.

CHARLES W. EAMES,

GENERAL

BLACKSMITH,

MAIN STREET,

SHASTA, - - CALIFORNIA.

BLACKSMITHING

In all its branches at prices to suit the times. Team and Light Horse-Shoeing done in first-class style.

Iron Fencing for Cemetery Lots,

Warranted durable for all time, a specialty. Prices, $1 75 and upwards. All work warranted. Call and examine samples.

BAKER'S

TOLL ROAD,

Burney Valley,

SHASTA COUNTY, - - - - CALIFORNIA.

H. H. BAKER. - - PROPRIETOR.

This road is 19 miles in length, leading from Burney Valley to Fall River Mills. The road is always kept in excellent condition, and runs through a fine grazing country, along which are many streams of beautiful clear water. The rates of toll are the cheapest of any in Northern California. Try this route.

OCCIDENTAL

BARBER SHOP,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Redding, - - - California.

JOHN SPELMAN, - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor announces to the public that he has bought out Mr. Witzel and will conduct business at the same place under the above caption. Sharp Instruments, Clean Towels and Satisfactory Work guaranteed. Try him.

D. MEAGHER. JOHN DUNN.

MEAGHER & DUNN'S

Saloon & Billiard Rooms,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, - - SHASTA, CALIFORNIA.

— THE BEST —

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Porter,

THE CELEBRATED SHASTA LAGER,

Always on Hand. We'll Treat You First-Class.

C. A. TEEL. WM. H. BICKFORD

TEEL & BICKFORD,

Post Office Building, Millville,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

FRESH GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

And all other articles usually found in

A First Class Country Store.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

John G. Farhner,

WAGON MAKER,

REDDING, - - - - CAL.

SHOP,

On Shasta Street, Opposite Fader's Corral.

New Work Put up with Care and Dispatch, and Prompt Attention Paid to General Jobbing.

☞ All work warranted and prices as low as the lowest.

R. KLOTZ,

2 1-2 Miles from Shingletown,

SHASTA COUNTY, CAL.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

— IN —

DOORS, MOULDINGS,

Sash, Blinds,

BRACKETS, RUSTICS,

— AND —

Dressed Lumber,

A large supply of which is constantly kept on hand, and

FOR SALE AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

— Also, Manufacturer of —

SUGAR PINE LUMBER.

All Orders Promptly Filled and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

EATON, REYNOLDS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

REDDING, - - - - CAL.

THIS HOUSE IS DOING BUSINESS ON A STICTLY CASH BASIS.

And has no losses on bad accounts ; hence can and positively does sell goods at the

LOWEST LIVING RATES.

PRODUCE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Taken in exchange for Merchandise.

Purchasers, both Dealers and Consumers,

Will do well, and are respectfully requested, to call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

It is no trouble to show goods, but rather a pleasure to take persons through our stock and quote them prices of same.

EATON, REYNOLDS & CO.

THE

ADIN BREWERY,

ADIN,

Modoc County, - - California.

BEDFORD & BOFINGER, - - PROPRIETORS.

Our Beer is warranted to be as good and give as general satisfaction as any made on the Pacific coast. We are prepared to furnish Modoc, Shasta or Lassen counties on shortest possible notice. In connection with the Brewery, we have a fine saloon on Main street, opposite Frank's Hotel, where the coolest beer and the best liquors and cigars of all kinds are kept.

BENVIE, TIFFIN & HULSEY,

GENERAL

BLACKSMITHS,

SHOP,

OPPOSITE FADER'S CORRAL,.....REDDING, CAL.

Horse Shoeing Made a Specialty.

Prices as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. All work in our line promptly attended to.

F. PREHN. L. PREHN.

F. PREHN & SON,

MAIN STREET,

SHASTA, - - CALIFORNIA,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Clothing, Hats,

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Glassware, Crockery,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

STATIONERY,

Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Etc., Etc.,

And, in fact, everything to be found in

A FIRST CLASS GENERAL VARIETY STORE.

J. P. WRIGHT,

——(West side of R. R. Track,)——

ANDERSON, - - CALIFORNIA,

——DEALER IN——

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Keeps constantly on hand everything in the line of

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

Dry Goods,

GRAIN & FEED, ETC.

——o——

☞ The highest price in Cash or Goods paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PETTIGROVE'S

SALOON & BILLIARD HALL,

ANDERSON, CAL.

——o——

H. K. PETTIGROVE,.....PROPRIETOR.

——o——

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always at the Bar. The leading newspapers always on file.

E. E. STACY,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

——(Corner Market and Butte Streets,)——

REDDING, - - - - CAL.

——o——

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on short notice and first class work warranted. Prices always low.

D. BRESLAUER,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

REDDING, - - - - CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of

Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks,

SATINS, RIBBONS, LACES, FRINGES,

Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Shoes, Buttons, Possamentries, Etc.

—MY STOCK OF—

SILKS AND SATINS

Is larger and more varied than heretofore, and the prices are lower. The latest novelty, just received, known as the celluloid coated waterproof

LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS & SHIRT BOSOMS.

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, Sandals, Slippers, Gaiters, Etc., Etc.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

Also, Lumber and Agricultural Implements.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

WESTERN STAR LODGE, NO. 2.

A charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri was granted on the 10th day of May, 1848, A. L. 5848, to Sarchel Woods, Lucien E. Stewart and Peter B. Lassen, to establish a Lodge at Benton City*, Upper California, to be named "Western Stars, No. 98, of Missouri." Sarchel Woods was elected W. M.; Lucien E. Stewart, S. W.; Peter B. Lassen, J. W. The Grand Lodge proceedings for April, May and November, 1850 and 1851, contain reports from the Lodge as of Benton City, Shasta county. The general impression prevails among the members of the Lodge and other Masons, that Peter B. Lassen brought with him across the plains, in 1848, the charter of Western Stars Lodge, and that he organized the Lodge. This, however, is not substantiated by sufficient proofs to place it on record as a fact. Following is a copy of the charter:

Sit Lux et Lux Fuit.

The Most Worshipful Joseph Foster, Esq., Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of Missouri,

To all and every our worthy and well-beloved Brethren sends greeting:

KNOW YE, That we, at the petition of our trusty and well-beloved Brethren, Sarchel Woods, Lucien E. Stewart, Peter B. Lassen and several others, residing at or near Benton City, Upper California, do hereby constitute the said brethren into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be held at the aforesaid Benton City, by the name of Western Stars, No. 98.

And further, at the petition of the brethren aforesaid, and of the great trust and confidence reposed in the above-named three brethren, do hereby appoint Sarchel Woods Master, Lucien E. Stewart Senior Warden, and Peter B. Lassen Junior Warden, for opening said Lodge, and for such further time as may be thought proper by the brethren thereof.

* Benton City, we are informed by Dr. J. F. Winsell, was situated about five miles northeast from where Chico now stands. Nothing, however, remains to mark the exact location.

Hereby authorizing them, the said Master, Wardens and brethren afor said [here follows the usual authority to initiate, pass and raise, and the usu Lodge authority].

And, moreover, we require of you, the said Sarchel Woods, as soon convenience permits, to send an account, in writing, of what shall be done virtue of these presents.

Given at St. Louis, in said State of Missouri, under our hand and seal said Grand Lodge, this 10th day of May, A. D. 1848, A. L. 5848.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH FOSTER,
Grand Master.
E. S. RUGGLES, D. G. M.
C. OSBORN, G. S. W.
JAS. MEGGUIRE, G. J. W.

[Seal.] Attest: E. W. S. MITCHELL, Grand Secretary.

The first records of this Lodge were destroyed by fire about the middle June, 1852, leaving now in possession of the Lodge as the earliest records date December, 1852. Although the charter of Western Stars Lodge was date May 10, 1848, A. L. 5848, it does not appear from any source that the Lodg was organized or any meetings held until October, 1849. In 1850, the nam of the Lodge was changed from "Western Stars, No. 98, of Missouri," t Western Star, No. 2, of California. In November, 1851, Western Star reported to the Grand Lodge as being located at Shasta, Shasta county. Fol lowing we give a list of the officers from 1851 to 1881:

1851.

DeWitt Spencer, Worshipful Master.
Austin Hawkins, Senior Warden.
W. Oppenheimer, Junior Warden.
Robert W. Crenshaw, Treasurer.
W. Robinson, Secretary.

1852.

W. Robinson, Worshipful Master.
R. W. Crenshaw, Senior Warden.
Thos. E. Swan, Junior Warden.
Jeremiah Calahan, Treasurer.
M. C. Collins, Secretary.

1853.

A. E. Callaway, Worshipful Master.
J. G. Doll, Senior Warden.
Isaac Roop, Junior Warden.
James M. Rhodes, Treasurer.
James T. Glen, Secretary.

1854.

J. A. Raymond, Worshipful Master
P. J. Curtis, Senior Warden.
P. F. Turbush, Junior Warden.
J. M. Rhodes, Treasurer.
J. L. Holmes, Secretary.

1855.

J. A. Raymond, Worshipful Master.
J. Isaacs, Senior Warden.
J. Ryan, Junior Warden.
H. Gettleson, Treasurer.
H. A. Curtiss, Secretary.

1856.

Whiting G. West, Worshipful Master.
Joseph Isaacs, Senior Warden.
Wm. D. Olendorf, Junior Warden.
Ebenezer Robbins, Treasurer.
Homer A. Curtiss, Treasurer.

1857.

J. Isaacs, Worshipful Master.
W. D. Olendorf, Senior Warden.
L. G. Chapman, Junior Warden.
G. C. Farquhar, Treasurer.
M. H. Myrick, Secretary.

1858.

John A. Raymond, Worshipful Master.
H. H. Shuffleton, Senior Warden.
S. R. Merrill, Junior Warden.
A. B. Brown, Treasurer.
H. A. Curtiss, Secretary.

1859.

C. L. Danielson, Worshipful Master.
Daniel P. Bystle, Senior Warden.
William Parker, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
H. A. Curtiss, Secretary.

1860.

C. L. Danielson, Worshipful Master.
L. G. Chapman, Senior Warden.
John W. Brewer, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
H. A. Curtiss, Secretary.

1861.

C. L. Danielson, Worshipful Master.
Wm. Parker, Senior Warden.
A. Dobrowsky, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
W. G. West, Secretary.

1862.

C. L. Danielson, Worshipful Master.
H. A. Curtiss, Senior Warden.
John Cushing, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
W. G. West, Secretary.

1863.

Joseph Isaacs, Worshipful Master.
Daniel P. Bystle, Senior Warden.
Alex. C. Swain, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
H. A. Curtiss, Secretary.

1864.

Daniel P. Bystle, Worshipful Master.
Alex. C. Swain, Senior Warden.
Fred. B. Chandler, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
Homer A. Curtiss, Secretary.

1865.

C. L. Danielson, Worshipful Master.
A. Dobrowsky, Senior Warden.
F. B. Chandler, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
Geo. D. Forbes, Secretary.

1866.

C. L. Danielson, Worshipful Master.
A. Dobrowsky, Senior Warden.
F. B. Chandler, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
Geo. D. Forbes, Secretary.

1867.

A. Dobrowsky, Worshipful Master.
F. B. Chandler, Senior Warden.
L. Wellendorff, Junior Warden.
A. Coleman, Treasurer.
C. L. Danielson, Secretary.

1868.

A. Dobrowsky, Worshipful Master.
F. B. Chandler, Senior Warden.
Thos. Green, Junior Warden.
B. Shurtleff, Treasurer.
L. Wellendorff, Secretary.

1869.

F. B. Chandler, Worshipful Master.
Daniel P. Bystle, Senior Warden.
J. W. Garden, Junior Warden.
B. Shurtleff, Treasurer.
L. Wellendorff, Secretary.

1870.

F. B. Chandler, Worshipful Master.
Daniel P. Bystle, Senior Warden.
Grant I. Taggart, Junior Warden.
B. Shurtleff, Treasurer.
A. Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1871.

Louis Wellendorff, Worshipful Master.
John V. Scott, Senior Warden.
Chauncey C. Bush, Junior Warden.
Benjamin Shurtleff, Treasurer.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1872.

Louis Wellendorff, Worshipful Master.
John V. Scott, Senior Warden.
Chauncey C. Bush, Junior Warden.
Benjamin Shurtleff, Treasurer.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1873.

Louis Wellendorff, Worshipful Master.
John V. Scott, Senior Warden.
Chauncey C. Bush, Junior Warden.
Benjamin Shurtleff, Treasurer.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1874.

Wm. E. Hopping, Worshipful Master.
Chauncey C. Bush, Senior Warden.
Clay W. Taylor, Junior Warden.
Alexander R. Andrews, Treasurer.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1875.

Wm. E. Hopping, Worshipful Master.
Clay W. Taylor, Senior Warden.
Joseph Pryor, Junior Warden.
L. Wellendorff, Treasurer.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1876.

Chauncey C. Bush, Worshipful Master.
Clay W. Taylor, Senior Warden.
Joseph Pryor, Junior Warden.
L. Wellendorff, Treasurer.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1877.

Chauncey C. Bush, Worshipful Master.
Clay W. Taylor, Senior Warden.
J. D. Blair, Junior Warden.
L. Wellendorff, Treasurer.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1878.

Clay W. Taylor, Worshipful Master.
James D. Blair, Senior Warden.
Edward A. Reid, Junior Warden.
L. Wellendorff, Treasurer.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Secretary.

1879.

Clay W. Taylor, Worshipful Master.
J. D. Blair, Senior Warden.
Edward A. Reid, Junior Warden.
W. H. Bickford, Treasurer.
Wm. E. Hopping, Secretary.

1880.

J. D. Blair, Worshipful Master.
Joseph Weil, Senior Warden.
M. C. Allen, Junior Warden.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Treasurer.
Wm. E. Hopping, Secretary.

1881.

J. D. Blair, Worshipful Master.
M. C. Allen, Senior Warden.
E. L. Baldwin, Junior Warden.
Adolph Dobrowsky, Treasurer.
Wm. E. Hopping, Secretary.

In 1852 Peter B. Lassen was killed by Indians 80 miles from Shasta. He was buried by the fraternity at Susanville and a monument erected to his memory. His pipe, found lying by his body, is treasured by the fraternity, and can be seen in the lodge room of the Western Star No. 2, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

CLINTON LODGE, NO. 119.

This Lodge was instituted at Horsetown, January 27, 1857. The first officers of the Lodge were: Thomas Hart, W. M.; Henry Collins, S. W.; H. H. Lull, J. W.; Peter Cohen, Treas.; John H. Hough, Sec.

NORTHERN LIGHT LODGE, NO. 190.

The first meeting of this Lodge was held at Millville, under dispensation from Most Worthy Wm. A. Davies, G. M., June 13, A. L., 5868, A. D. 1868. First officers: U. D., Herman F. Ross, Master; Oliver H. P. Tanquary, S. W.; Henry Anklin, J. W.; Sylvester Hull, Treas.; Wm. N. Guptill, Sec.; Henry Johnson, S. D.; John P. Webb, J. D.; Joseph Randles. Tyler; James F. Winsell and DeWitt C. Johnson, being in all 10 charter members. The first meeting under the charter was convened November 13, A. L. 5868, when the Lodge was regularly instituted and its officers installed by P. M. Adolph Dobrowsky, of Western Star Lodge, Shasta, acting as Deputy Grand Master, assisted by the following brethren: F. B. Chandler, S. G. W.; D. P. Bystle, J. G. W.; Dave Weil, G. S.; Joseph Isaacs, G. M. The regular officers under the charter: H. F. Ross, Master; O. H. P. Tanquary, S. W.; H. Anklin, J. W.; S. Hull, Treas.; W. N. Guptill, Sec.; H. Johnson, S. D.; J. P. Webb, J. D.; G. W. Sheridan and E. T. Thatcher Stewards, and L. H. Benton, Tyler. W. N. Guptill was the first representative to the Grand Lodge.

READING LODGE, NO. 254.

On February 22, 1879, a dispensation was granted, and on the 6th of March following the Lodge was formed, U. D., with the following officers: C. C. Bush, Master; M. A. Mitchell, S. W.; J. N. Major, J. W.; J. S. Smithson, Treas.; S. Weil, Sec. The last two officers resigned at the first stated meeting afterward, and Frank Miller was chosen Treas., and J. M. Gleaves, Sec. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, in October, 1879, J. N. Major, J. W., Representative, a charter was granted to the Lodge. On November 26, '79, Reading Lodge, 254, was by the Senior Grand Warden, Clay W. Taylor, formally dedicated. At the annual election held December, '79, the following officers were duly elected and have held their respective offices continuously to the present time: C. C. Bush, Master; M. A. Mitchell, S. W.; W. A. Smith, J. W.; Frank Miller, Treas.; J. M. Gleaves, Sec. The following were members before charter was granted: C. C. Bush, M. A. Mitchell, W. A. Smith, J. N. Major, J. A. Dunham, W. A. Wood, S. Weil, J. E. Reynolds, J. S. Smithson, J. M. Gleaves, Frank Miller, James Ashfield, E. G. Parker, W. W. Williams, J. F. Scamman, C. W. Eames, J. N. Chappell, E. Dickinson, A. Levy, Jos. Mullen, H. Derby.

O. E. S.

WELCOME CHAPTER, NO. 17.

This Lodge was instituted April 5th, 1875, by W. J. Tinnin. The following were the first officers : Mrs. Viola Taylor, Worthy Matron ; William Ely Hopping, Worthy Patron ; Mrs. Harriet Hopping, Associate Patron ; Mrs Nellie Dobrowsky, Treasurer; Louis Wellendorff, Secretary; Miss Hettie M Pryor, Conductress; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Eames, Associate Conductress; Mrs Martha Hall, Adah; Mrs. Maria Andrew, Ruth; Mrs. Eunice Blair, Esther; Mrs Sarah H. Kies, Martha ; Mrs. Nancy Crocker, Electa ; Joseph Pryor, Senior Warden ; U. R. Lord, Sentinel. Charter members, Ulysses R. Lord, Elizabeth J. Eames, Louis Wellendorff, Maria A. Andrews, Joseph Pryor, Senior, Eunice F. Blair, Sarah H. Kies, Nancy Crocker, Viola Taylor, Martha F. Hall, Hettie M. Pryor, Hattie Hopping, Nellie M. Dobrowsky, William Ely Hopping.

REDDING CHAPTER, NO. 44.

Instituted in Redding by Nellie M. Owens and Jerome Banks, on the 18th day of June, 1880, with the following officers : Hattie E. Major, W. M.; Sigmond Weil, W. P.; Ella N. Dunham, A. M.; Anna L. Chappell, R. S.; Mrs. J. N. Chappell, Treas.

I. O. O. F.

SHASTA ENCAMPMENT, NO. 14.

This Encampment was instituted April 30, 1858, by David Kendell, M. W. G. P. The charter members were : Wm. M. Allen, P. C. P.; W. G. West, P. H. P.; S. B. Westcott, P. H. P.; G. W. Swartz, P. H. P.; John C. Spencer, Geo. R. Knox, John Anderson, J. K. Richards. The first officers were : W. G. West, C. P.; S. B. Westcott, H. P.; Geo. R. Knox, S. W.; J. S. Drummond, S.; John C. Spencer, T.; John Anderson, J. W.

SHASTA LODGE, NO. 57.

This Lodge was instituted at Shasta, April 25, 1856, by H. M. Thurstan, with the following charter members : R. T. Sprague, J. S. Drummond, W. S. Wills, Geo. R. Knox, Wm. M. Allen, E. Robbins, B. H. Ward, Charles LeBeau, R. H. Mosebaugh, G. W. Swartz, A. Stephens, J. A. Raymond, T; B. Vosburg. The following were elected officers : J. A. Raymond, N. G.; B. H. Ward, V. G.; J. S. Drummond, P. S.; Geo. R. Knox, R. S.; R. T. Sprague, Treas. Wm. M. Allen represented the Grand Lodge in 1856.

FRENCH GULCH LODGE, NO. 75.

This Lodge was instituted May 5, 1858. Following are the charter mem-

bers: Erastus Dickinson, P. G.; Geo. W. Swartz, P. G.; Wm. B. Stoddard, Marquis Levy, Theo. Dickinson, Jude Prince, A. Pouluac, Timothy Seguin and Robert Martin. Officers: E. Dickinson, N. G.; Wm. B. Stoddard, V. G.; M. Levy, Sec.; Geo. W. Swartz, Treas. First representatives to Grand Lodge, Erastus Dickinson and Thomas Simpson, in 1859. Burned out June 24th, 1864; lost everything.

MILLVILLE LODGE, NO. 141.

Charter members: John Ellis, E. Wagoner, Caleb Watkins, David King, T. J. Simpson, Ruben Pearce, Wm. Bidwell, Augustus Chatham, James Mues, T. J. Webb. Instituted January 15th, 1868, by Grand Master C. N. Fox. The first officers were John Ellis, N. G.; Erastus Wagoner, V. G.; D. C. Stevenson, R. S.; Ruben Pearce, Treas. The Lodge was first represented in Grand Lodge by John Ellis in 1869.

WELCOME LODGE, NO. 209.

This Lodge was instituted at Piety Hill, October 1, 1872, by Samuel Isacks, D. D. G. M. Charter members: H. C. Jacobson, P. G.; Theo. Dickinson, P. G.; T. B. Smith, Lorin Scott, J. J. Wheelock, A. W. Baker and V. Doll. Officers at institution of Lodge: H. C. Jacobson, N. G.; T. B. Smith, V. G.; Theo. Dickinson, R. S.; J. J. Wheelock, Treas. First representative to Grand Lodge, T. B. Smith, P. G.

ANDERSON LODGE, NO. 254.

This Lodge was instituted at Anderson, October 19, 1876, by T. B. Smith, D. D. G. M., assisted by Samuel Isacks, P. G., G. R. Knox, P. G., D. C. Stevenson, P. G., and T. J. Simpson, P. G. Charter members: W. W. Elmore, P. G.; J. S. Schleigh, P. G.; J. D. Snow, Wm. Stull, Wm. Howard, D. Parr, W. S. Anderson, George Snow and A. McKillop. Officers at the institution of the Lodge: W. W. Elmore, N. G.; J. D. Snow, V. G.; T. B. Bell, R. S.; D. Parr, Treas. First representative to Grand Lodge, W. W. Elmore, P. G.

READING LODGE, NO. 271.

This Lodge was instituted March 6th, 1878, by Thos. B. Smith, D. D. G. M., with the following charter members: H. F. Johnson, P. G.; B. F. Frank, P. G.; Joseph Mullen, P. G.; E. Dickinson, P. G.; J. N. Chappell, P. G.; R. O. Carmer, P. G.; Jackson McConnell, R. M. Saeltzer, John E. Reynolds, Lawrence Mullen, F. Michaelson, A. Levy, H. Cochran, A. Wood, Jas. Rogers, Frank Drew, R. Close, S. A. J. Eckles, J. N. Logan, T. C. Ten Eyck. Following were the first officers of the Lodge: Fred Michaelson, N. G.; A. Wood, V. G.; Jas. Rogers, Secretary; A. Levy, Treasurer. The Lodge was first represented in Grand Lodge in June, 1878, by B. F. Frank, P. G.

MILLVILLE REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, NO. 3.

This Degree Lodge was instituted February 4th, 1871, by Samuel Isacks, D. D. G. M. The following officers were installed: H. N. Willkinson, N. G.; Patsey Ann Chatham, V. G.; Sarah E. Powers, R. S.; Martha J. Martin, Treas. [The charter of this Lodge was surrendered January 30th, 1875. The Lodge was again organized March 21st, 1881, and the following officers installed by Samuel Isacks, D. D. G. M.: Ann Frances Snow, N. G.; Hattie Wheatley, V. G.; Julia Agnes Brown, R. S.; Sarah E. Stevenson, Treas

IGO REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, NO. 43.

This Degree Lodge was instituted at Igo, April 26, 1878, by T. B. Smith, D. D. G. M., assisted by S. Isacks, P. G., N. A. Beeves, P. G., A. W. Baker, P. G., and G. W. McFarland, P. G. Charter members: Mrs. M. A. Smith, Mrs. W. Brummett, N. A. Beeves, Mrs. N. A. Beeves, A. W. Baker, Mrs. S. Baker, G. W. McFarland, H. Hillsman, J. J. Wheelock, Mrs. H. Wheelock, W. W. Elmore, Mrs. D. Elmore, W. Dunham, Mrs. E. Dunham, J. M. Gleaves, Mrs. J. M. Gleaves, T. C. Voss, Mrs. W. Voss, F. Weidenbach, W. M. McFarlin, B. K. Hemminger, Mrs. B. K. Hemminger, M. N. Dickerson, Mrs. M. N. Dickerson. Officers at institution of Lodge: N. A. Beeves, N. G.; Mrs. M. A. Smith, V. G.; A. W. Baker, R. S.; Mrs. W. Voss, T.; Mrs. S. Baker, W.; Mrs. W. Brummett, C.; Mrs. B. K. Hemminger, I. S. G.; Mrs. H. Wheelock, O. S. G.; Mrs. N. A. Beeves, R. S. to N. G.; Mrs. M. N. Dickerson, L. S. to N. G.; T. B. Smith, R. S. to V. G.; J. J. Wheelock, L. S. to V. G.

A. O. U. W.

SHASTA LODGE, NO. 71.

This Lodge was instituted in December, 1878, with the following charter members: Clay W. Taylor, Aaron Bell, Wm. E. Hopping, U. R. Lord, Arthur Sprague, Frank Litsch, Chas. McDonald, Chas. W. Eames, G. C. Schroter, John Craddock, S. L. Albro, L. Behrle, Jas. Mullen, Warren Dunham, Louis Prehn, W. T. Hiatt, Peter Hoff, Wm. C. Whiting. The first officers were: Clay W. Taylor, P. M. W.; W. E. Hopping, M. W.; Aaron Bell, G. F.; U. R. Lord, O.; J. G. Farhner, G.; Chas. McDonald, I. W.; S. L. Albro, O. W.; Clay W. Taylor was the first representative to the Grand Lodge at Oakland, in February, 1879.

READING LODGE, NO. 72.

Reading Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W., was instituted December 19, 1878.

with the following officers and members: J. M. Gleaves, P. M. W.; J. N. Major, M. W.; O. J. Lawry, G. F.; Lee J. Fader, O.; F. M. Swasey, G.; Chas. E. Berry, R.; Jos. Mullen, Financier; N. Willard, Receiver; W. G. Ransom, I. W.; D. A. Sloan, O. W.; Alexander Levy, N. Breslauer and S. A. J. Eckles. Before the charter closed the following persons were received as charter members: Lawrence Mullen, John Critchlow, D. J. Girard, S. Weil, Peter Glaszer, Jos. Bailey, T. B. Smith, O. Griittner and Jackson McConnell. J. M. Gleaves was the first representative to the Grand Lodge at Oakland in February, 1879.

I. O. G. T.

REDDING LODGE, NO. 102.

Redding Lodge, No. 102, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized November 1st, 1873, by Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar Chas. A. Garter. The first meeting was held at the residence of J. W. Brackett, Esq., and the following names appear on the charter, which is signed by Albert D. Wood, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and Geo. B. Katzenstein, Grand Worthy Secretary; J. F. Scamman, E. A. Reid, J. W. Brackett, John E. Tiffin, C. H. M. Brackett, James Rogers, John Davis, H. A. Williams, Margaret Williams, E. Dickinson, L. S. Dickinson, S. A. J. Eckles and W. A. Smith. The first officers elected were as follows: J. E. Tiffin, W. C. T.; L. S. Dickinson, W. V. T.; J. F. Scamman, W. C.; J. W. Brackett, W. S.; Carrie Dickinson, W. A. S.; E. A. Reid, W. F. S.; C. H. M. Brackett, W. T.; James Rogers, W. M.; Lottie Woods, W. D. M.; M. Williams, W. I. G.; S. A. J. Eckles, W. O. G.; H. A. Williams, W. R. H. S.; John Davis, W. L. H. S.; W. A. Smith, P. W. C. T. The Lodge met in Thompson's Hall, after the first meeting, until the completion of their present hall in 1878. This Lodge is at present in a prosperous condition, with a good membership.

C. OF H.

MOUNT SHASTA GRAND COUNCIL.

A new Temperance organization, bearing the above title, supposed to be an offshoot from the Champions of the Red Cross, was started by one Dr. L. E. V. Coon, at Susanville, Lassen county, in the year 1879. A Grand Council was organized, but owing to the inefficiency of its officers, and lack of suffi-

cient energy and ability, the Grand Council and the Subordinates under it were for the most part unable to continue and soon gave up their existence. In Redding, Shasta county, State of California, a Grand Council, C. of H., was organized Jauuary 6, 1880, by Dr. Coon, called Mt. Shasta Grand Council, and independent of the Grand Council at Susanville, Lassen county, which was then in existence. The following Subordinate Councils were represented in grand session: Defender,No. 1, of Burgettville; Reveille, No. 2, of Pittville; Advance, No. 3, of Millville; Refuge, No. 4, of Shasta; Defiance, No. 5, of Anderson; Victory, No. 6, of Cottonwood, and Justice, No. 7, of Redding. Josiah O'Neal, of Advance No. 3, was elected Past Worthy Grand Commander; Judge Aaron Bell, of Refuge No. 4, Worthy Grand Commander; Mrs. P. A. M. Frisbie, of Defiance No. 5, Worthy Grand Lt. Commander; F. M. Swasey, of Justice No. 7, Worthy Grand Scribe; J. M. Gleaves, of Justice No. 7, Worthy Grand Treasurer; L. H. Rowlee, of Victory No. 6, Worthy Grand Herald; A. W. Hammond, of Justice No. 7, Worthy Grand Warder. The jurisdiction of this Grand Council comprised the counties of Tehama, Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou, but at their session December 6, 1880, its jurisdiction was extended to the whole State of California. Since its organization a few Subordinate Councils have passed out of existence, and many new councils have been organized. At present there are seventeen Subordinate Councils in good standing.

REVEILLE COUNCIL, NO. 2.

This Council was organized at Pittville, December 6, 1879, with the following officers: Seth Gassaway, P. W. C.; F. Z. Palmer, W. C.; Miss May Tartar, Lt. C.; C. T. Wise, Scribe; J. E. Garrison, F. S.; A. F. Dixon, Herald; Thomas Vestal, Treas.; John Hollenbeak, Warder; N. Pernall and E. Dixon, Aids to C.; J. Vestal, T. Anglin, Aids to Lt. C., S. H. Williams, Asst. S.; Mrs. Jos. W. Hollenbeak, Usher; Miss Sarah Smith, P.; M. E. Palmer, Mes.; W. W. Parker, Sent.

REFUGE COUNCIL, NO. 4.

This Council was organized at Shasta,December 22, 1879, with the following officers: S. W. Hull, P. W. C.; Aaron Bell, W. C.; Mrs. C. W. Eames, Lt. C.; Miss Crocker, Scribe; A. Lewin, F. S.; W. A. Scott, Herald; H. Jones, Treas.; L. Crocker, Warder; C. J. Prackle and A. Chauncey, Aids to C.; A. Weil and B. Lewin, Aids to Lt. C.; Mrs. W. A. Scott, Usher; N. Briceland, Mes.; Rev. C. H. Darling, P.

DEFIANCE COUNCIL, NO. 5.

This Council was instituted in Anderson in 1880, with the following officers: R. B. Keeler, W. C.; Miss A. L. Frisbie, Lt. C.; W. W. Elmore, H.:

E. F. Anderson, S.; John Tyson, F. S.; Mrs. E. Anderson, Treas.; Thos. Robinson, W.; Mrs. Emily Keeler, U.; Miss Lulu Spann, M.; Frank Nichols, S.; George Anderson, P. W. C.

VICTORY COUNCIL, NO. 6.

This Council was organized at Cottonwood, January 1, 1880, with the following officers: L. H. Rowlee, W. C.; Miss S. J. Cadwell, Lt. C.; Miss L. Way, Scribe; John Barry, F. S.; Jas. Barry, Herald; Wm. Howard, Treas.; T. S. Nemnagh, Warder; Wm. Holman and O. McCollister, Aids to C.; C. Forster and M. Jones, Aids to Lt. C.; Miss C. McCollister, Assistant Scribe; Wm. Howard, Mes.; Rev. M. V. Howard, P.

JUSTICE COUNCIL, NO. 7.

This Council was organized at Redding, January 2, 1880, with the following officers: W. A. Smith, P. W. C.; J. M. Gleaves, W. C.; Mrs. Geo. Groves, Lt. C.; F. M. Swasey, Scribe; Wm. Eaton, F. S.; Jas. Eaton, Herald; A. W. Hammond, Treas.; Julius Witzel, Warder; Geo. Simmons, Usher; L. W. Wells, Mes.; Rev. I. N. Waterman, P.; R. N. Cunningham, Sent.

SCEPTER COUNCIL, NO. 10.

This Council was organized at French Gulch, January 18, 1880, with the following officers: F. W. Wheeler, P. W. C.; Thomas Lowdon, W. C.; Miss Nancy Sevedge, Lt. C.; Mrs. Amy C. V. Schaeggs, Scribe; Mrs. Julia Syme, F. S.; Chas. Plumb, Herald; Miss Julia Franck, Treas.; John Hooper, Warder; John Syme and Victor Kearn, Aids to C.; Belle Lowdon, Asst. S.; Robert Bennett, Usher; Lottie Maguire, Mes.; M. Plumb, P.; Tim Foley, Sent.

DISTANCES FROM REDDING

TO

Sacramento	169	Loomis Corners	7
Red Bluff	35	Copper City	25
Alturas	165	Furnaceville	25
Yreka, via Sacramento river route	115	Centerville	6
" " Scott Mountain route	122	Horsetown	12
Weaverville	49	Piety Hill	14
Roseburg, Oregon	275	Igo	15
Millville	15	Eagle Creek	19
Montgomery Creek	45	Arbuckle	30
Big Valley	64	Gas Point	20
Bieber	108	Cottonwood	18
Adin	124	Anderson	12
Canby	145	Bell's Bridge	5
Lakeview	225	Wells' Ferry	13
Fort Bidwell	211	Ball's Ferry	18
Shasta	7	Hughes' Ferry	2
Whiskytown	12	Reid's Ferry	½
Oak Bottom	14	Shingletown	35
French Gulch	22	Tower House	19
Bass' Station	12	Burney Valley	64
U. S. Fishery	22	Fall River Mills	83
Lower Soda Springs	66	Pittville	101
Upper " "	69	Burgettville	90

COUNTY OFFICERS

FROM

1854 to 1881, Inclusive.

—o—

1854—1856.

Sheriff	W. A. Nunnally
County Clerk	T. W. Dawson
District Attorney	Josiah Ward
Treasurer	J. R. Gilbert
Coroner	E. C. Goodwin
Public Administrator	D. D. Harrill
Assessor	S. E. Jack
Surveyor	E. C. Gillette
Superintendent of Schools	Paul K. Hubbs
Assemblyman	John A. Ring
State Senator	R. T. Sprague
County Judge	J. C. Hinckley

From the records we find that following the election of September 5th, 1853, at which time the above officers were elected, another election was held September 5th, 1854, at which time the following officers were elected:

Surveyor	Wm. Magee
Assessor	Wm. S. Hughes
District Judge	Wm. P. Daingerfield
Assemblyman	Henry Baten

1856—1858.

Sheriff	John A. Dribelbis
County Clerk	Wm. S. Jenkins
Deputy Clerk	H. I. Van Horn
Under Sheriff	Wm. Magee
Deputy Sheriff	John Hale
Treasurer	G. C. Farquhar
Assessor	James Hayburn
District Attorney	E. Garter
Public Administrator	B. Swasey
County Surveyor	A. H. Stout
County Physician	J. E. Pelham
District Judge	Wm. P. Daingerfield
County Judge	J. C. Hinckley
Associate Judges	E. K. Shed
	J. M. Goewey
School Commissioner	J. N. Chappell
Supervisors	Riley C. Babcock
	L. H. Tower
	Wm. H. Dennison

At the election November 4th, 1856, the following were elected to fill short terms:

Sup't of Schools	H. A. Curtis
Surveyor	Wm. Magee
Assessor	R. B. Snee
Assemblyman	Isaac Hare

1858—1860.

Sheriff	Clay Stockton
County Clerk	H. I. Van Horn
Public Administrator	B Swasey
Treasurer	James Hayburn
Assessor	W. H. Angell
Coroner	Doctor Gutman
Surveyor	E. Linn
Sup't of Schools	Porter Sherman
County Judge	Joel T. Landrum
Assemblyman	Charles R. Street
District Judge	Wm. P. Daingerfield
State Senator	E. Garter

1860—1862.

District Judge	Wm. P. Daingerfield
County Judge	Joel T. Landrum
Associate Justices	C. C. Bush
	G. H. Brooks
County Treasurer	James Hayburn
Recorder	J. R. Durick
County Clerk	John Anderson
Sheriff	John S. Follansbee
Under Sheriff	Wm. H. Angell
Tax Collector	A. Skillman
Deputy Tax Collector	Ben. D. Anderson
Assessor	B. Gartland
Public Administrator	Dennis H. Dunn
Surveyor	A. G. Quait
District Attorney	James D. Mix
Sup't Public Instruction	G. K. Godfrey
Supervisors	John V. Scott
	J. W. Romer
	A. J. Reid

1862—1864.

Senator	Benj. Shurtleff
Sheriff	J. S. Follansbee
County Clerk	John Anderson
County Treasurer	Felix Tracy
County Recorder	J. S. Durick
District Attorney	W. S. Knox
Assessor	Caleb Watkins
Public Administrator	D. H. Dunn
Sup't of Schools	Grove K. Godfrey
Surveyor	E. Linn
Coroner	Joseph Simpson
Tax Collector	A. Skillman
County Judge	C. C. Bush
Assemblyman	George Woodman
District Judge	E. Garter

At an election held September 15th, 1862, J. N. Chappell was elected Assemblyman.

1864—1866.

Sheriff.....Wm. E. Hopping
Tax Collector.....J. W. Garden
Under Sheriff.....Joseph Burrows
County Clerk.....Charles McDonald
District Attorney.....Homer A. Curtiss
County Recorder.....George D. Forbes
Treasurer.....Felix Tracy
Assessor.....A. P. Ladd
Sup't of Schools.....John J. Conmy
Coroner and Administrator.....D. H. Dunn
Surveyor.....J. F. Winsell
County Judge (four years).....C. C. Bush
District Judge (six years).....E. Garter
Assemblyman,.....J. N. Chappell

1866—1868.

Sheriff.....Wm. E. Hopping
Tax Collector.....J. W. Garden
County Clerk.....Charles McDonald
Treasurer.....Fred. B. Chandler
District Attorney.....John S. Follansbee
Recorder and Auditor.....George D. Forbes
Coroner and Administrator.....D. Lynch
Sup't of Schools.....W. L. Carter
Surveyor.....S. P. Hicks
Assemblyman.....J. N. Chappell
Assessor.....A. P. Ladd

In 1867 George D. Forbes, Recorder and Auditor, died, and Samuel Cooper was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1868—1870.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....Thomas Greene
Co. Clerk, Auditor and Recorder....G. I. Taggart
Treasurer.....Fred. B. Chandler
District Attorney.....John S. Follansbee
Surveyor.....George Silverthorn
Coroner and Administrator.....Daniel Lynch
Assessor.....A. P. Ladd
Sup't of Schools.....W L. Carter
Assemblyman.....Perry Dryer
Senator.....J. N. Chappell
County Judge.....C. C. Bush
District Judge.....E. Garter

1870—1872.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....Thomas Greene
Co. Clerk, Auditor and Recorder....G. I. Taggart
Treasurer.....Samuel Cooper
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
County Surveyor.....Q. N. Atkins
Coroner and Administrator.....John Schuler
Assessor.....A. P. Ladd
Sup't of Schools.....W. L. Carter
Member of Assembly.....A. R. Andrews
District Judge.....A. M. Rasborough

A. P. Ladd, County Assessor, died in 1869, and Charles W. Taylor was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1872—1874.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....Sylvester Hull
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder....Wm. H. Bickford
Treasurer.....Samuel Cooper
District Attorney,.....Clay W. Taylor
Surveyor.....George Silverthorn
Coroner and Administrator.....John Schuler
Assessor.....D. O. Osborn
Sup't of Schools.....W. L. Carter
Assemblyman.....A. R. Andrews
Senator.....John McMurray
County Judge.....Wm. E. Hopping
District Judge.....A. M. Rosborough

1874—1876.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....S. Hull
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder....Wm. H. Bickford
Treasurer.....J. Van Schaick
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
Surveyor.....Q. N. Atkins
Coroner and Administrator....Wm. P. Hartmann
Assessor.....D. C. Osborn
Sup't of Schools.....L. K. Grim
Member of Assembly.....R. Klotz
State Senator.....W. J. Tinnin
County Judge.....Wm. E. Hopping
District Judge.....A. M. Rosborough

1876—1878.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....S. Hull
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder....Wm. H. Bickford
Treasurer.....J. Van Schaick
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
Assessor.....Q. N. Atkins
Sup't of Schools.....Mrs. D. M. Coleman
Surveyor.....George Silverthorn
Coroner and Administrator....Wm. P. Hartmann
County Judge.....Wm. E. Hopping
District Judge.....A. M. Rosborough

1878—1880.

Sheriff and Tax Collector.....S. Hull
Clerk, Auditor and Recorder.....F. C. Tiffin
Treasurer.....J. Van Schaick
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
Surveyor.....J. E. Stockton
Coroner and Administrator.....C. Lenz
Assessor.....Q. N. Atkins
Sup't of Schools.....Mrs. D. M. Coleman
Assemblyman.....J. C. Montague
Senator.....D. Ream
County Judge.....Wm. E. Hopping
District Judge.....A. M. Rosborough

Treasurer John Van Schaick died during the term, and Charles McDonald was appointed to fill the vacancy. Coroner and Administrator Lenz resigned during the term, and Wm. P. Hartmann was appointed to fill the vacancy. Hartmann afterwards resigned, and D. P. Bystle was appointed to fill unexpired term.

1880—1881.

Superior Judge.....Aaron Bell
Sheriff and Tax Collector.....S. Hull
Clerk, Recorder and Auditor.....F. C. Tiffin
Treasurer.....R. Ripley
District Attorney.....Clay W. Taylor
Surveyor.....J. E. Stockton
Coroner and Administrator.....D. P. Bystle
Assessor.....W. S. Kidder
Sup't of Schools.....Mrs. D. M. Coleman
Assemblyman.....J. S. P. Bass
Senator.....A. B. Carlock

1881.

Assemblyman.....John McMurray
Senator.....A. B. Carlock

1881—1882.

Superior Judge	Aaron Bell
Sheriff	S. Hull
Under Sheriff	R. Kennedy
Deputy Sheriff	Wm. Whiting
County Clerk	F. C. Tiffin
Assistant County Clerk	Wm. Jackson
District Attorney	Clay W. Taylor
Treasurer	Richard Ripley
Assessor	W. S. Kidder
Assistant Assessor	T. B. Smith
" "	Benj. Swasey
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. D. M. Coleman
Public Administrator and Coroner	D. P. Bystle
Surveyor	J. E. Stockton
Supervisors	J. W. Garden
	J. D. Blair
	Wm. Davidson

ROAD MASTERS.

District No. 1	E. L. Baldwin
" " 2	Julius Newbarth
" " 3	
" " 4	T. Z. Drais
" " 5	Alvin Potter
" " 6	S. E. Stroud
" " 7	John Grattan
" " 8	P. Mahoney
" " 9	Martin Fisher
" " 10	S. J. Eldred
" " 11	A. J. Wilson
Hospital Steward	U. R. Lord

A Birthday Visit to Burney Falls.

BY MRS. A. K. H. FADER FIELD.

We well might worship Nature here,
Did she not show her God so clear,
We cannot help but bow the head
To Nature's wondrous God, instead!

O vale of calm and rest complete
To those who seek thy blest retreat,
A balm pervades thy very air—
Almost the breath of Heaven is there!

Far as the eye can see, the pines
Sway back and forth, in belted lines,
Crowning the hills with shade and sheen,
And gracing all the vales between.

The purling waters, limpid, clear,
So cool to taste, so sweet to hear,
The darting trout that leap and play,
To crown the angler's holiday.

The bonny deer, with fawn at play,
Bounding across the hunter's way,
And peerless game with glancing wing;
And birds that seem but made to sing

And rushing stream, where Burney Falls,
'Mid Nature's wildest beauty calls,
With whirling waves and rainbow'd spray,
First seen upon my natal day.

How grand the scene that greets us there,
The draught so cool, the ambient air,
It soothes the heart, and rests the brain,
And shows us life is not in vain!

But sad the tales they tell of thee,
O Falls of Burney, wild and free,
How Indian hands their captives thrust
Adown thy height, with rage accurst,

And Burney's grave we often see,
Proof of their savage cruelty;
And yet, in all their deeds of shame,
Were white or black the most to blame?

But glad we turn from thoughts like these
To feast on Nature's mysteries,
And half forget this life has woe
To agonize our spirits so!

Were ever moon and stars so bright
As those that flood our vale to-night,
And gild Mount Burney's pine-clad form,
Fleck'd o'er with snow of winter's storm!

Far in the distance Shasta rears
His sovereign head, unscath'd by years,
Changeless and still, and icy cold.
White sentry o'er our land of gold!

Who knows the years, the cycles e'en,
That lonely mountain shaft has seen,
Since God's own finger mark'd the spot?
We ask—but silence answers not!

Gazing, with senses rapt and keen,
So fair a night, o'er such a scene,
In vain the city tempts us now—
'Tis holier shrine at which we bow!

The world's enchantment charms us not,
Within the quiet of our grot;
And Slander's tongue itself may be
Only a thing of memory.

While e'en the flow'rs that spring along
Our daily paths, allure the song
That, though afar our feet may be,
Sweet Burney, still would sing of thee!

ANDERSON

FLOURING MILLS,

ANDERSON,

Shasta County, - - California.

—o—

FLOUR, CHOP FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS AND CORN MEAL

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

Orders for all Parts of the Country Promptly Filled.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT, OATS OR BARLEY.

BEDFORD & LOVELL, PROPRIETORS.

J. S. DARRAH & BROS.,

THREE MILES NORTH OF SHINGLETOWN, CAL.,

—— Manufacturers and Dealers in ——

SUGAR PINE LUMBER.

Orders of Any Description in Their Line Promptly Attended to.

PRICES ALWAYS REASONABLE.

THE

STUMP RANCH HOTEL,

Market Street,

REDDING, - - CALIFORNIA.

FRANK THOMPSON, - - PROPRIETOR.

HOUSE IS WELL FURNISHED

AND

Table Set with the Best in Market.

ALSO PROPRIETOR OF

Redding & Copper City Stage Line.

STAGES LEAVE

Redding for Copper City at 8 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays;

AND RETURNING.

Leave Copper City Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Fare, reasonable.

THE SENTINEL,

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

Red Bluff, Tehama County, Cal.

A. TOWNSEND, - - - PROPRIETOR.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BRINCARD & MINVILLE,

CENTERVILLE, CAL.,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AND

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Taken in Exchange for Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS AND PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

McCARLEY & SMITH,

— DEALERS IN —

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Shingletown, - - - California.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ready Made Clothing.

GOOD BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

M. B. VILAS,

Two Miles Above Shingletown, Shasta Co.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

SUGAR PINE LUMBER,

— Keeps constantly on hand —

A Complete Stock of Lumber

SUITABLE FOR ANY PURPOSE.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AT LOW RATES.

FREDERICK DERSCH,

Six Miles East of Millville,

FARMER, STOCK RAISER

AND

ORCHARDIST,

AND ALSO

HOTEL AND CORRAL.

Feed for Sale at Low Rates.

SLATE CREEK HOTEL

AND

STAGE STATION,

22 Miles North of U. S. Fishery,

Shasta County, - - California.

E. J. CURTIS. - - - *PROPRIETOR*

All Stages stop here half an hour for meals. Good accommodations for Tourists. Wild game and fish are abundant. CORRAL and FEED STABLE in connection with the House, and Hay and Grain for sale.

H. R. BEMIS'

BILLIARD HALL, SALOON

AND

READING ROOM,

CALIFORNIA STREET, - - - REDDING, CAL.

A FINE LATEST IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLE.

AT THE BAR

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND IMPORTED BEER.

J. F. SCAMMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Etc.

FRONTING RESERVE,

REDDING, - - CALIFORNIA.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHARGES ALWAYS REASONABLE.

J. N. BELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

— And also Proprietor of the —

Anderson Drug Store.

— A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF —

Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

BRUSHES, COMBS, SOAPS,

Toilet and Show Case Goods.

Store and Residence, East of R. R. Track,

ANDERSON, CAL.

J. E. STOCKTON,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

P. O. ADDRESS:	RESIDENCE:
SHINGLETOWN, CAL.	AT MANZANITA LAKE.

☞ Prompt attention given to making surveys for private parties.

W. A. SMITH.

Blacksmith and Wagon Maker,

SHOPS---Cor. Market and Tehama Sts., Redding.

All work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. None but good workmen employed. Prices to suit the times.

G. C. SEARS,

—— DEALER IN ——

General Merchandise,

SLATE CREEK,

22 Miles North of U. S. Fishery.

A full assortment of goods such as is usually found in a country store always on hand. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

——AT THE BAR——

A fine line of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, warranted first class in quality.

E. T. THATCHER,

BLACKSMITH,

——— AND ALSO ———

HOTEL & CORRAL,

PINE GROVE,

One Mile West of Shingletown, Shasta Co.

At the Blacksmith Shop good work is turned out at the most reasonable rates. The Hotel will be found first class in every respect; while at the Corral teamsters can secure first class accommodations.

WEEKLY

SHASTA COURIER,

—— THE ——

OLDEST PAPER IN THE STATE EXCEPT TWO.

J. H. PRYOR, - - - PUBLISHER.

COUNTY OFFICIAL ORGAN.

THE COURIER

Was established at Shasta, Shasta county, Cal., March 12, 1852; is a 28-column newspaper; it has a larger circulation throughout Northern California than any other paper; and while the price has been reduced to $4 per annum, it is THE CHEAPEST.

—— A FIRST CLASS ——

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

IS CONNECTED WITH THE OFFICE,

Where Superior Work is Done

—— AT ——

MODERATE PRICES.

C. C. BUSH,

—AGENT FOR—

Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Capital, $750,000. | Assets, $1,200,000.

This Company withstood all the large modern fires, having paid losses in Chicago of $529,364; in Boston, of $158,000; in Virginia City, of $126,402. Total losses paid since organization, over $4,000,000. This is a home Company; all its earnings are expended in your State. Any profit it may make by insuring your property goes to enrich America, and not a country you have no interest in. Sound, solvent and fair. Keep your money at home by insuring in a home institution.

Redding, May 28, 1881.

Pioneer Furniture Store

—AND—

UNDERTAKER'S ROOMS,

SHASTA, SHASTA COUNTY, CAL.

D. P. BYSTLE, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Everything in the line of FURNITURE always on hand, or made to order. Repairing done. The

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT

Is always well supplied with Burial Cases, Caskets, Coffins, and all kinds of Trimmings. Prompt and careful attention given to all calls. A fine new Hearse always ready for immediate use. Charges reasonable.

LAFE S. BARNES. GEO. R. SIMMONS.

BARNES & SIMMONS,

— PROPRIETORS —

SHASTA COUNTY DEMOCRAT,

REDDING, CALIFORNIA.

THE DEMOCRAT

Has a large Circulation in Shasta, Trinity, Siskiyou, Modoc and Tehama Counties, and is the acknowledged official organ of the Democratic party of Northern California.

Published Every Saturday Morning.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

ONE YEAR.....$3 00. | SIX MONTHS.....$1 75

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

— ALL CLASSES OF —

JOB PRINTING

— PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AND AT —

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A NEW FIRM,

— WITH A —

Mammoth Stock of New Goods.

L. CHAMPLIN. J. H. BEECHER.

BEECHER & CHAMPLIN,

— AT —

ANDERSON, - - - SHASTA COUNTY,

— DEALERS IN —

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing,

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

DOMESTICS, TRIMMINGS, DRUGS, TINWARE,

Underwear, Stationery, Crockery,

WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps, Flour and Meal,

GLASSWARE, WILLOWWARE, AND HARDWARE.

☞ ALSO A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. ☜

GOODS WAY UP! PRICES WAY DOWN!

We have recently erected a large Warehouse adjoining the railroad, and are prepared to transact a general forwarding, storage and commission business. Liberal cash advances made on hay, grain, wool and all kinds of country produce.

Goods Exchanged for Country Produce, and Highest Prices Paid for WOOL.

[*Continued from page 36.*]

interest to ex-County Clerk Wm. H. Bickford, the firm name now being Bickford & Teel, who have a good and growing trade. Joseph Moore was the pioneer hotel man, he having started the business which was purchased and has been successfully conducted by T. J. Simpson for the last thirteen years. Mr. Jake Overmeyer also has a commodious and well-appointed hotel. The public buildings of the town are among the best in the county. There is a church of good dimensions, built of stone. The school house, Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls are all under the same roof, in a substantial brick building of two stories high, the lower story being the school room and the upper belonging to the lodges. The building was dedicated in 1867. A neat frame school house is occupied by the primary department of the school. The last census gave 145 children between the ages of five and seventeen years. The schools have been well managed, the Trustees having been careful in the selection of teachers.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders have strong and healthy lodges. The members manifest an unusual pride, in which they are supplemented by the Orders of Eastern Star and Daughters of Rebekah.

D. C. Stevenson (familiarly known as Uncle Dave), the popular hardware merchant of Main street, was the pioneer carpenter of the city, his first work being that of building the store for Smith, heretofore mentioned, and the dwelling now owned by J. J. Kem.

The pioneer blacksmith was Tommy Gray, but he has long since left the vicinity. The present popular smiths are Charley Overmeyer and the Bidwell Brothers.

Samuel Payne made the first move in the saddle and harness line, the business having passed through various hands, until, within the last few years, it has been conducted by M. S. Harrington. "Morg," as he is familiarly known, has a host of friends, being a genial and accommodating gentleman, and is doing a good business.

Benjamin Snow, the pioneer tinsmith, has long since retired from business; yet his son, N. D. Snow, is ready to supply and mend everybody's tinware, keeping a good stock in his line.

J. L. Nichols is the leading man in the confectionery line, and Dr. Martin is at the front with drugs and medicines.

The hearts of the hungry are made glad tri-weekly by the voice of Godfrey Hoffmaster crying "Fresh beef," as he conducts a nice market in the town and sends his wagon around the adjacent country.

Mr. Brackett was the pioneer attorney. J. O'Neal is at present the leading one.

Many residences have a very homelike appearance, being surrounded by thrifty fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, there being an abundant supply of water with which to irrigate, brought from Clover creek through a large and substantial canal.

Before closing we will not omit to mention that which to strangers is somewhat misleading, causing them to form the conclusion that the locality is very unhealthy. We refer to the graveyards, one of which belongs to the Odd Fellows and is exclusively used by those who have claims on the Order, all the members having their lots marked off, which necessitates a large enclosure. Yet should the stranger walk through the grounds, he would see but comparatively few graves. Excellent care is taken of the entire grounds.

What is known as the Masonic cemetery (the entire ground belonging to Northern Light Lodge) is near the main stage road leading to Redding and Shasta, and the care taken of this silent City of the Dead attracts the attention of the passersby. Realizing that time brings all mankind to a common level, charity bade the Fraternity open a part of their grounds as a final resting place for those of the human family who have never learned the light of Masonry. Knowing the fostering care of the Fraternity would ever be guarding the sacred place, many have brought their beloved dead from a long distance to lay them in this well-guarded spot. Many we have known to be brought over twenty miles; some from Cottonwood and even as far as Red Bluff are sleeping their long sleep of death here. Hence a stranger is misled, as before remarked. Whilst the surrounding country is as healthy as any agricultural portion of our State away from the coast, yet we are inclined to the opinion that in the town of Millville miasma is caused by the too copious use of water for irrigating purposes; and at present writing, the citizens, realizing the fact, are contemplating the laying of pipes through which to conduct the water, instead of open ditches, as at present.

The country surrounding Millville has a variety of interests which contribute to the trade: agriculture, horticulture, stockraising of all kinds, and lumbering business in the mountains.

The pioneer farmers and stockraisers were the Hunt Brothers of Oak Run, who settled in what they regarded as the choicest valley of the country. Of the four brothers, but one is now living—the eldest. Milton accidentally shot himself while on a journey to Humboldt, Nevada, in 1862. "Major," as he was called, and John died near where they first began to make homes in California. The three brothers and several members of their families are buried side by side in the family burying-ground on the land they selected almost thirty years ago. D. G. Hunt ("Dan," as all know him) still has his home on these lands, and also Joe, son of one of the elder brothers; and, as is characteristic of the family, both are thrifty men. Dan has gathered together what forty years ago would have been called a princely fortune, and Joe, considering his age, is making safe but rapid strides in the same direction.

Some few months after the settlement of the Hunts in Oak Run valley, Zack Montgomery, too well known in the political history of the State for us to enlighten anyone by saying what Zack Montgomery we allude to, located the fine farm now owned by the well-known citizen, H. N. Wilkinson, whose home it is. He, too, by his indomitable industry and exercise of good judg-

ment, has gathered together sufficient to shelter him from the winter's storms of life, even though he should live to see the year A. D. 2000. We are inclined to the opinion that should Mr. Montgomery happen to see the now comfortable home, with its surroundings, that he might feel it were better to be there, enjoying his royal privacy, than to be engaged as at present traveling around the country making futile efforts to blow down one of the bulwarks of our institutions with the gentle zephyr he can raise against our Free School System.

Oak Run valley proper is a rich body of land along the creek from which the name is derived. On either side of the valley, to Little Cow creek on the west, five miles, and Clover creek on the south, three miles, is a broken country not susceptible of cultivation, yet affords pasturage for stock belonging to settlers along the creek valleys, and from which considerable revenue is derived.

Little Cow Creek valley was first occupied in 1852, by the Woodman Brothers (L. C. and George), the former yet remaining on the fine farm they have spent so many years in bringing up to its present standard of improvement. They have one of the oldest and probably the largest vineyard in the county. This valley at the present is settled by thrifty farmers for about sixteen miles of its length, and has good facilities for stock range.

The pioneers of Clover creek were Hambelton, Hopper & Co. and Mr. Wilkison, familiarly known as "Cash on the Nail;" none of the pioneer settlers being now in the county. This valley proper is four miles from Millville, and the principal portion of it is owned by C. R. Heryford and J. P. Webb.

Two miles south of Clover creek is Main Cow creek, it, too, having some very comfortable homes near its banks; and still further south two miles is probably the best body of land, taking it all together, in Shasta county.

South Cow Creek valley, as it is known, was first located by Wagoner, Bennett, Phillips, Wilkins, Ellis and Kelley, in 1853. Mr. Wagoner and Mr. Ellis are yet on their original locations, enjoying the fruits of their many years of toil in improving their homes. The substantial improvements, large orchards and gardens (that cannot be excelled for productiveness) tell that they have not been standing "all the day idle."

A few miles further south is Bear Creek valley, which is similar to the valleys heretofore mentioned. Agriculture and horticulture are the leading interests, though, as before mentioned, stockraising has become a material supplement, as all the localities mentioned have access to free pasturage on unoccupied lands. The opening of the Noble's Pass route across the mountains drew many immigrants to the upper Sacramento valley who crossed Bear creek at what was originally the Dr. Baker place, now owned by the Dersch family.

The first ferry across the Sacramento river, we believe, was near where the present Hughes ferry is now located. A few months after, what was known as the Immigrant, near Anderson, and the Daingerfield ferries were opened to

the public, the latter being where at present is located the Adams, or Logan ferry. Dr. Slack and the late Judge Daingerfield of San Francisco were the proprietors.

Battle creek, the next valley to the south of the one last mentioned, is a very fertile and well-improved neighborhood. Prominent among the farm owners was Major Sheldon, who made his home on his fine farm near the junction of Battle creek and the Sacramento river. Major Sheldon appeared to those who knew him intimately to have been lost to a great extent ever after the death of Major Reading, his esteemed and lifelong friend and neighbor. Major Reading, of whom the reader learns in another chapter, lived on the opposite side of the river, about one mile distant from Major Sheldon. As stated, after the death of Reading and the date of his family's leaving the old premises, Mr. Sheldon appeared more and more restless, and three years ago sold out to Hall & Wilcox and moved to San Francisco.

Dr. Winsell, another prominent pioneer, still resides, with his estimable family, on his farm on Battle creek, about one mile from Mr. Sheldon's old premises. The Doctor has a fine orchard and good improvements, and his lands are kept in a high state of cultivation. A large ditch here takes water out of Battle creek and conducts it to Ball's ferry, where it is used as the motive power for a fine flour mill, owned by Mr. Carver. The mill, a general merchandise store, hotel, postoffice and ferry causes this to be quite a business little place.

Of the lumbering business, which has contributed largely to the trade of Millville and vicinity, we find the pioneer mill company to have been McCumber, Benton & Co., who built or began the first mill in the Sierra Nevada mountains within the limits of Shasta county in the spring of 1852, on what is known as Millseat creek. But the Hon. R. Klotz, though beginning to build some weeks later, began making lumber about the same time. What is known as the Dry mill was built in 1854; since which many mills have been constructed in the vicinity, which is near the road crossing the mountains at Noble's pass. At present the most prominent and active lumbering and manufacturing enterprises are the Vilas, Champion, Eureka and Moscow mills, belonging to the Sierra Flume and Lumber Co. The Darrah Bros. also have a fine mill. Of the first who began lumbering in this, one of the finest belts of timber on the coast, for enterprise and tenacity Hon. R. Klotz stands at the head, beginning with the first and having built more mills than any other person; erecting some of them when clouds were dark around him, and to a less determined spirit would have been discouraging. At present he has a large door and sash factory. As a summer resort for tourists no place can be found to excel Mr. Klotz's for comfort and pleasant surroundings. Some of our Eastern friends who are away back with the "old folks at home" would be astonished to see how skillfully such a man as Mr. Davidson, of Vilas' mill, handles logs that are from five to six feet in diameter.

Of the mills mentioned, all are in the country drained by Battle creek and

Bear creek. There are other mills on the waters of Cow creek and Oak Run, Jas. Preadmore having built the first one on Oak Run about 1854. At present, the mill known as the Mires mill is the only one in operation on Cow creek. J. P. Webb and Hon. D. C. Stevenson built a mill on a tributary of South Cow creek in 1855. They, or rather Mr. Webb, says that while hunting for a mill site he found and lived weeks with a "wild man," who subsisted on venison, without salt; the wild man alluded to being none other than our esteemed citizen, Benj. Snow. Perhaps one of the prominent citizens of Redding will remember not having found a lost wild man, but giving Mr. H. F. Ross an opportunity to find somebody hunting in the night on Oak Run for a mill site. Mr. Jas. Heaton may think 1852 was a long time ago, but doubtless remembers the circumstance.

In reviewing our long acquaintance with the section of our county we have attempted briefly to describe, we cannot drive from mind the changes and those engaged in bringing about the changes, many of whom have moved to other parts, and not a few have crossed the dark river. Some of these we will mention in another chapter.

In looking back over the changes brought about by the handiwork of our race since it began, thirty years ago, to bring the southeastern portion of our county from under the control of the benighted red man (our Eastern friends must not get our Digger Indians confounded with the "noble red men" who were in attendance at the dramas in which Captain Smith and Pocahontas were "starring"), we see in the Digger a strong argument supporting the Darwinian theory; for, both mentally and physically, and in their habits, they are more like hogs than human beings. But there has been considerable trouble at different times with these loathsome, pitiable people. The first effort to form a treaty or establish an understanding by which the white and black (for really they are nearer black than red) could be guided, in order that their interests might conflict as little as possible, was made in 1851. Major Auzendorff, agent for our Government, gave out the word to the Indians to meet him on Major Reading's grant, at a stated time, for a big talk and a "big draw;" said "big eat him *wohaws*" (Indian name for cattle), the oxen to be killed being in view of the messengers, who bore the glad tidings to all the different lodges, the leaders of which saw at once that they only had to lie a little about no more stealing white man's property to be feasted on Major Reading's cattle, dealt out to them by the whites. Thus, probably, the largest number of Indians were gathered together that was ever seen by white man in the county, the Indians being represented in the council by one of their chiefs, who called himself Black Hawk. No doubt some white man had told him of the noted Black Hawk; hence the reason for this grasshopper consumer assuming the name. Of course, anything was agreed to that the whites asked, much *bouyah* (cattle), *wohaw* (beef) and *chamuch* (food) being the *desideratum* of Mr. Indian, which he paid for in "taffy," as they renewed their pilfering before reaching their homes.

The next step by the Government was to force compliance and to have troops near. Fort Reading was established in 1852, and for a number of years was under command of General Wright. The Digger Indian, being cowardly, and conscious of the superiority of the white man, never declared war, but continued in a semi-peaceable condition. Small parties would stealthily commit depredations from time to time, but do it in such a manner that no particular tribe or party could be held to account, all claiming that it was renegades who did the stealing and murdered the few men that were killed. After any depredation of note, volunteers would collect together and make a dash on Mr. Indian, and reduce his future roll call.

Thus matters jogged along between two races of people who were opposed to each other in all things. But the time came when the white man said the Indian must bid farewell to his once happy hunting ground. And the reader will doubtless say the time had certainly come, after reading the following:

On the morning of the 8th of September, 1864, the sun rose bright and full of promise to a little family residing twelve miles east of Millville, on Cow We have all had "the last supper" pictured to us: on the morning of that dreadful day William Allen and his family partook of their "last breakfast," which to them was relished and partaken of with as much confidence of future life as the reader can promise himself when scanning this page. But what may a day—yea, an hour—bring forth? The father and husband takes the simple fare his devoted wife has prepared for his dinner and starts for his daily labors, some three miles away, doubtless counting the hours of absence ere he should return and find his faithful companion and little ones eager to greet him. But when he returned the picture was one of darkness, instead of the fulfilment of his bright visions. On the floor lay his wife, shot dead. Of his children, the two youngest (one but eight months old) had been taken by the legs and their heads been beaten against the stone hearth, and the two elder beaten with a gun and left for dead. With what desperation a mother like Catherine Allen will cleave to her children was shown by the handful of beads she had torn from the neck of one of her assailants and still held in her death grasp. It is supposed that one Indian held her by the hair while another shot her.

The first person to come near this scene of slaughter was a young man by the name of Vanberry; but the black fiends got rid of him in short notice by sending a bullet through his side as he turned to run away. He made his escape badly wounded, gave the alarm and soon a company of determined men were on the premises, prepared to exterminate the Indian race. The attack was made while the family were at dinner. The children who were left for dead all recovered, the elder being of an age to tell the particulars that occured prior to her being struck with the gun.

On the afternoon of the next day, in Jones' valley, near Copper City, some fifteen miles distant, the same party of Indians shot and killed Mrs. Jones while her husband had gone out hunting for an hour or two. In this

case a neighbor girl ten years old was visiting Mrs. Jones, but the child gave the Indians the slip while they were killing the woman, and ran to the woods and hid, thus saving her life.

Two years after these atrocities, five miles from Millville, on Bear creek, George Dersch's family might have been seen about their daily duties, equally as confident in their prospects of years more of an unbroken family circle. But on the afternoon of the 22d of August, 1866, while the two children, with their blind uncle, Fred Dersch, were at work drying fruit in their orchard, Mrs. D. went out of the house to attend to her ash leach, perchance picturing in her mind's-eye a future for her children; but, alas! the stealthy Indian lay concealed behind the fence, and a ball went tearing through her body. Here was another illustration of a mother's devotion for her children. This one fell, screaming to her children to run and hide, or they would be killed; but young Fred, the son, ten years old, in the face of death, ran to his mother. Either his courage or the cries of his mother restrained the savages, for they could have easily killed him, but contented themselves with throwing stones at him. We leave the reader to picture for himself the workings of the mind of Fred Dersch, stone blind, standing with the little girl's hand in his, she but eight years old. He could hear the notes of death and carnage and the unfortunate woman's cries for mercy, but could render no assistance, as the child had to see for them both. The reader's imagination may be adequate to the task, but our pen fails us. The blind man was led to the prostrate form of his dying sister, whom, after the Indians were gone, he took in his strong arms and bore to the house, where she lingered several hours before death came to her relief.

There is one characteristic of the Digger Indian in which he shows more humanity than his Eastern brother has done. We have never known a scalp to be taken by them or a white woman to be outraged, although they often had it in their power to do both.

FALL RIVER VALLEY.

Fall River valley is situated in the northeastern part of Shasta county, about ninety miles from Shasta (the county seat) and eighty-five miles from Redding, the present terminus of the California and Oregon railroad.

The valley proper has an area of about 120 square miles, or nearly 78,000 acres, most of which is good agricultural land, capable of producing a fair crop of barley, oats or wheat, and much of the land produces the finest crop of hay in its natural state, and vegetables of all kinds are raised to the highest perfection in many localities. There is included in the above estimate about 12,000 acres of swamp land, owned by Boggs & Moore, most of which has been reclaimed by them by extensive and costly works erected at the upper falls of Fall river. The valley is watered by two principal streams—Fall river and Pit river. The former is a beautiful body of clear, cold water, having its source from a great number of springs at the head of the valley, and meander-

ing its tortuous way through the entire length of the valley and emptying into Pit river at Fall City. Pit river traverses the width of the valley near its southern border, and, besides these, there are many other small streams of never-failing water, and excellent well water may be obtained by digging.

The climate is neither extremely cold in winter nor hot in summer—the thermometer averaging about 10 degrees during the former period and between 80 degrees and 90 degrees in the latter season—though there are some days in summer when 100 degrees are reached, and when a severely cold winter is experienced—as is sometimes the case—10 degrees below zero is the exception. Although the altitude of the valley is only about 2800 feet, it is so surrounded by high mountains, the tops of some of which are perpetually covered with snow, that late frosts are not uncommon, thus making the raising of fruit an uncertain business. However, settlers are more than compensated by its extreme healthfulness, chills and fever and other miasmatic diseases being almost unknown.

Although Fall River valley had been known to settlers for a number of years, no attempt was made toward its settlement until about 1855. In that year two men, by the name of Bowles and Rogers, came into the valley from Yreka, bringing with them teams of oxen and wagons loaded with mill machinery, which they unloaded at the upper falls of Fall river, and immediately went to work getting out timbers for a mill; but what their object could have been in erecting one there at that time is beyond our comprehension, unless it was to grind the seeds used by the Indians for food. Mr. Bowles worked all summer, and in the fall it is said that he literally had acres of ground covered with hewn timbers, some of which may still be seen in the neighborhood of the place. In the fall of that year several other hardy pioneers had concluded to take the chances of wintering in the valley, among whom was —— Lockhart, brother of Sam Lockhart, the noted Indian slayer. Mr. Lockhart and his brother Sam located at the place where Fall City now stands.

During the winter of 1855–56, while Sam Lockhart and some other of the settlers had gone out of the valley for provisions, the Indians, who looked with a jealous eye on the encroachments of the whites, finding only Bowles, Lockhart and Rogers left, made an attack on them, driving them from their homes to the top of Fall River butte, where they massacred them in the most terrible manner, winding up their fiendish work by burning their dwellings and destroying all the machinery intended for the mill.

Early the following spring, two men, who had the year before taken up the place now owned by Charley Young, came in from Yreka, where they had gone to spend the winter, but on coming in sight of the valley they discovered that the Indians had burned all the houses, and naturally supposing that the settlers who remained had all been ruthlessly murdered, they started to return to Yreka, a distance of one hundred miles, over a mountain covered with snow to a depth of from ten to fifteen feet, and that, too, with almost no provisions. After suffering and enduring great hardships, being forced to kill and

eat their faithful dog, they finally reached their destination. A larger company was then formed, who returned to try and ascertain the fate of those who had attempted to winter in the valley. On entering this valley they found Sam Lockhart, who had returned before them; but they were none too soon, for he was besieged by the bloody savages in a rock fortification which he had hastily constructed as the only means of safety. He had been there successfully fighting and keeping at bay a large number of the red devils for five days, and was nearly famished for want of water, not daring to leave his stronghold to get a drink. The remains of "Lockhart's Fort" may still be seen on the hill across the river from Fall City.

The Government, seeing the necessity of some protection to settlers, to enable them to locate in a country possessing the advantages of Fall River, established a military post at the upper end of the valley, on Fall river, in the year 1857, which, in honor of its founder, was named Fort Crook.

About this time roads began to be established through the valley leading from the lower country to Yreka, and Sam Lockhart established a ferry on Pit river just below the mouth of Fall river, on what was then known as the Shingletown road. He built a bridge across the river in the fall of 1859, which was carried away by the floods of 1861-62. In 1858 the McElroy Brothers built a bridge across Pit river, near where the Winter's bridge now stands, and shortly after it was finished one of the brothers was killed by the Indians. The other was also killed in an Indian fight which will be described hereafter. Their bridge shared the same fate as Lockhart's during the same flood. There being considerable travel through the valley, it became known that the stock range was almost unlimited, grass, of the finest and best quality, abounding everywhere; so a few venturesome individuals began settling in the valley with the view of making permanent homes.

The following interesting reminiscences are given by C. H. Manning, Esq., an old pioneer of the valley:

"In the fall of 1859 a large number of emigrants passed through the valley, some of whom concluded to stop, for a while at least, amongst whom was the writer of this article. The Indians, still being hostile and defiant, notwithstanding the presence of the soldiers, it became necessary for the settlers to organize for protection, which they proceeded to do, after the Indians had killed an old man and a boy at Hat Creek station, on the Shingletown road. The company consisted of twenty-five men, known as the Pit River Rangers, armed with rifles, shotguns, tomahawks, pistols and knives. During September it became known that a number of "Shave Heads" (Hat Creek Indians) were on a visit to some Pit River Indians near Joe Rolf's place, on Beaver creek: the Rangers made an attack on them just at daybreak, killing, indiscriminately, big, little, old and young the dead numbering about sixty. It was ascertained after the fight that those killed were nearly all squaws and children, the bucks mostly escaping to the rocks. It was in this fight that McElroy was killed, being accidentally shot in the back by one of his comrades in the second

fire, and while he was gallantly rushing forward to deal death to the slayers of his brother. He lived some hours after being shot, and I shall never forget the anguish of his wife, who had been sent for to come to him, when she found that he, too, had been slain. Soon after the above mentioned fight, General Kibby arrived in the valley with two or three companies of California volunteers, for the purpose of capturing the Indians, that they might be taken to a reservation. The Rangers now disbanded, and Kibby's men, after killing a few more of the hostiles, so scared the remainder that there has been no serious trouble with them since, though I might add in this connection that some of the settlers are still subject to an annual scare on account of them, but without any foundation in reality.

"The first election, I think, was held in the fall of 1859, in an old log saloon near Lockhart's ferry, at which time the writer cast his first vote in California. Wm. Cayton or L. L. N. Hastings was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the valley—I am not certain which."

Though the valley was occupied as a stock range, not much was done towards farming or permanent settlement until the year 1867, when a considerable number of families moved in from Oregon and several from the lower counties, attracted by the prospect of securing homes for themselves, which they could not do in older counties, where the land was held at a higher price. In 1868 a still larger immigration added to the population, and Burgettville boasted a store, saloon and blacksmith shop; there was also a bridge across Fall river at this place, where toll was charged for crossing. Like all new counties, the settlers labored under many disadvantages, the greatest being the long distance that they had to haul their flour—Millville and Shasta valley being the nearest points where it could be obtained; consequently they began looking around for some one to build a flouring mill, as there was grain enough now raised in the valley to justify the erection of one. They had not far to look nor long to wait. In the fall of 1869 Mr. Schlicht of Shasta valley visited them, and, seeing their necessities, bought the site where Bowles had intended erecting a mill twenty-two years before, and contracted for the erection of the building and digging a race before leaving, and in the following spring he returned with the machinery all ready to set up, getting the mill in operation by the time the grain was harvested. The mill, though not a large or costly one, was a great advantage to the inhabitants, and when it was accidentally burned to the ground a little more than a year after its erection, it was a great loss to the community, as well as to its enterprising proprietor. Mr. Schlicht concluded not to rebuild the mill, and the settlers were again forced to buy their flour at a high price or else haul their wheat nearly 100 miles to mill.

In the meantime the valley was fast settling up, and Jas. Ballard had built a bridge across Pit river and made a road, known as the Winter road, thus saving a considerable distance on the route to Millville and the lower country. In the fall of the year 1871 W. H. Winter, visiting the valley for the first

time and seeing its many advantages, determined upon the erection of a saw and flour mill, the sawmill owned by L. Dana being inadequate to supply the increasing demand for lumber. He therefore purchased the Ballard road and bridge and greatly improved the same; he also purchased the present site of Fall City and immediately proceeded to the building of the sawmill, and the following spring constructed a bridge across Fall river. During the summer he built the flouring mill, which, though not one of the largest, is one of the best in this section of the State, the machinery being all first-class. In the spring of 1872 D. Eller, who, with his brother, Peter Eller, had a store in Burgettville, commenced the erection of a store house and hotel in the town of Fall City, and as soon as their store house was completed, they moved their goods from Burgettville into it, thus becoming the pioneer merchants of the place. The hotel was completed and opened to the public on the Fourth of July of the same year.

PIONEERS OF FALL RIVER VALLEY.

John M. Clayton, who resides near Burgettville, emigrated to Shasta county from Illinois in 1852, and was engaged in mining in the vicinity of Shasta for sixteen years. In 1867 he moved into Fall River valley, and located the ranch upon which he now resides, where he has been engaged in farming to the present time. He has been a constant resident of the county since 1852, and has held the office of Deputy Sheriff for many years; also, those of Roadmaster and Constable.

John G. Taylor moved to Fall River valley from Tehama county in April, 1865, and now lives on his ranch near old Fort Crook. He made the first improvements on many of the ranches in the valley, afterwards selling out and improving others. He has been engaged in farming and stockraising.

C. H. Manning emigrated to Fall River valley from Missouri in 1859. On account of the hostility of the Indians, he remained but two months, and then went to Sacramento. In 1861 he returned to Missouri on a visit, and on his way back in 1862 drifted into Oregon. He spent five years in Oregon and Idaho, engaged in mining. In 1868 he returned to Fall River valley and settled on the ranch he now owns, situated one and a half miles from Fall City, and known as the "Fair View Ranch." He has been engaged in farming and stockraising, and has held several offices—township, county and federal.

Charles R. Young, who resides on his ranch at Pitville, moved to Fall River valley from Yreka, with his family, in 1862. This was the first white family to settle permanently in the valley, having arrived four years in advance of any others. Mr. Young has farmed the ranch he now owns for fourteen years. There were at least a thousand Indian warriors in the valley when he settled there, who were continually fighting among themselves, and to one of whose battles he was a witness. Several white men were killed about this time, and Young was warned by General Crook not to settle on Pit river, saying the Indians would certainly kill him, in spite of his (Crook's) three hundred soldiers. Once, in Young's absence, an Indian named Burnt Head came

to his house and demanded food. Upon Mrs. Young's refusal, the Indian struck at her with his club several times. She dodged his blows, and an Indian boy present got the gun for her, when she speedily routed her savage assailant. Next day Young and six soldiers set out in search of the Indian, but failed to discover his whereabouts. They took another Indian prisoner, however, and tried to make him tell where Bullet Head was, when suddenly they were surrounded by three hundred Indians, and only escaped by hiding among the rocks. At another time a large body of Indians surrounded Young's house and threatened to kill him if he did not leave or make the soldiers leave; but, through the intervention of Major Mellen, who happened to be present, they agreed to meet in treaty the next day. This they did, on the spot where Pitville now stands, and a treaty was agreed upon. For the privilege of being allowed to remain, Young gave the Indians a large fat ox. This was killed and eaten on the spot, and the treaty ever afterwards observed.

J. F. Bowman moved to Fall River valley from Nevada county in 1866, bringing with him stock, and locating land. He brought his family here several years later. He now owns a fine body of land, known as the "Island Ranch," upon which he still resides. He is extensively engaged in farming and stockraising, and is one of Fall River's most enterprising citizens.

BURNEY VALLEY.

The first settler of Burney valley was Samuel Burney, who arrived there in November, 1858, and was killed by the Indians March 11, 1859. His occupation was ranching.

The first settler of Hat Creek valley was John O. Walker, who arrived in 1862, and is still living there, now a man of 87 years. His occupation is ranching.

The first permanent settler of Goose valley was Charles Hulsey, who came there in 1866, and is still a resident of the valley. His occupation is ranching and stockraising.

The Brookvale hotel, in Burney valley, is owned and kept by Mrs. D. C. Johnson, who is also the owner of a nice ranch.

Near the above named hotel is the firm of Smith & Desmond, dealers in general merchandise, who also keep the postoffice; also blacksmithing, by Mr. Desmond.

Two miles east from this point is Julius Cornaz's public house. Mr. Cornaz was the third permanent resident of Burney valley; he settled there in 1868.

Peter Fitzpatrick is another old resident of the valley, having settled there in 1867; he was the second permanent settler.

The next station, ten miles east from J. Cornaz's, is kept by Knox & Markins. Thence east to the Pit river bridge is one mile, and from this bridge to Fall River Mills is eight miles.

Six miles southeast from Burney valley lies Hat Creek valley, the most beautiful and fertile of the three valleys. It is adapted to agriculture and dairying. D. N. Vanorman, E. B. Bainbridge and F. M. Rowlee are expert dairymen of this valley.

H. H. Baker has a fine ranch and sawmill, and also a toll road from Burney valley to Fall River valley, a distance of nineteen miles.

Directly up Hat creek some twelve miles is the fine ranch and dairy owned by Charles Wilcox.

Going west from the hotel in Burney valley two miles, on the road to Redding, is the Bunker Hill store, kept by Robert Crews.

Two miles from Crews' place is the Littrell ranch and station, kept by Mrs. Anna Littrell, one of the first white women of the valley, who came there with her husband some fifteen years ago.

One-half mile west from this point is the fine ranch and residence of J. G. Cromwell. His residence is the finest in this part of the county. The Jacksonville toll road terminates at his ranch.

Five miles from here, on the above named road, is the Spring Valley ranch, owned by Judge Carberry, who is Justice of the Peace for this district.

Four miles further on is the ranch and station owned by James Armstrong. This station is better known as the "Stump Saloon."

Thence two and a half miles is the sawmill and lumber yard of John C. Chambers, on Hatchet creek.

Five miles from here, on the toll road, is the store and postoffice kept by Herbert Bass, who also owns at this point a beautiful ranch.

Thence two miles is the stage station and ranch of Jonas Holcomb.

Three miles further on is the Buzzard Roost, kept by Major Ensign; at this place is a store and station. Here "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

The distance from Burney valley to Goose valley is four miles. The residents of this valley are Charles Hulsey, James Russell, A. J. Wilson and Robert Price.

The population of Hat Creek valley is thirty-three; of Goose valley, thirty-one; of Burney valley, seventy-four.

Burney valley was named by R. M. Johnson after Samuel Burney.

IGO AND VICINITY.

The pleasant village of Igo is nicely situated at the foot of the mountains one-fourth of a mile west of Piety Hill and the gulch known as Conger gulch. In 1866 Mr. Wm. K. Conger, now living in Chico, owned the only house then standing on the present town site. Horsetown (its former glory departed) is situated four miles east of Igo, on the north side of Clear creek. Shasta, by road through Horsetown, is thirteen miles from Igo, nearly due north. From

the same point, Redding is distant fourteen, Anderson fourteen and Cottonwood eighteen miles, the latter a little east of south. Janesville, or Gas Point, is seven miles south, Eagle Creek five miles to the west, Watson gulch, *via* Eagle Creek, fourteen miles west, and Arbuckle twenty-two miles in the same direction. Davisville mining district, *via* Eagle Creek and Sung Hill, is fourteen miles distant, and Camp Post, on Cottonwood creek, *via* Eagle Creek, fourteen. Bulli Choup mines, *via* Camp Post, are twenty-five miles away; P. T. Baker's sawmill, on Ducket creek, ten miles, and Field's sawmill, on Eagle creek, seven miles west. The steam sawmill of J. B. Wright is six miles northwest, on the south fork of Clear creek. Though Igo has its *raison d'etre* in the numerous mines in its vicinity, it is not without its agricultural and pastoral features as well. Ranches west along the road to Eagle Creek are small, but produce good crops of hay and vegetables. Fruits of richest flavor and great variety are found in abundance in this section. Stockraising has been a good business here, especially in the Bald Hills west of Igo. It has been customary since an early day for stockmen in northern counties to drive their cattle and horses down here to winter. Wild oats and clover grow very rank all over the foothills. Sheep have been brought in of late years, greatly to the detriment of other stockraising. They also do well.

Following is a slight reference to some of the most important mining interests of Igo and vicinity:

The Chicago mine was located in May, 1866, by N. S. and J. B. Batcheller, three miles northwest of the present village of Igo, and the mining district known as the "South Fork of Clear Creek Quartz Mining District" was formed. Over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of ore has been taken out of this mine up to the present time. The first shaft sunk on the ledge yielded a handsome profit over all expenses. The ore was then shipped to San Francisco. The ore of this mine is mostly silver, though some taken from the original shaft went as high as two hundred dollars in gold. O. Engle is the present Superintendent of the Chicago mine, and is now reducing the ore on the ground.

The Dubuque mine, three miles further up the creek, is also showing up well, and is worked by Frank Shirland & Co.

The Big Falls, run by Mr. Ed. Ballou, pays well in gold. Other ledges in the upper portion of the district are also showing well.

On Andrews' creek, three miles above Igo, is situated the Crystal mine, owned by H. Rothwell. A fine lot of one and three hundred-dollar ore has been taken from this mine. Near the Crystal mine are the Cincinnati and several other ledges that show well; all first located in 1866.

One mile below the Chicago mine, on South Fork, is located the Bullion mine, from which some very fine ore has been taken, the assays and working of which have been satisfactory, and place it among the first on the list.

This district will in the near future prove worthy the attention of men of

means, who will open and work other mines, and place it high up on the list of mining districts.

The Hardscrabble gravel mine, or what is known as the Dry Creek Tunnel and Fluming Co.'s mine, was located by Geo. F. McFerson in 1868. The city of Igo was laid out by him and the big ditch brought in by his company a few years later. The entire property, some seventeen hundred acres of land east of and adjoining Igo, also the ditch, was then sold to Mr. A. Haywood for over half a million dollars.

Thos. White owns a gravel mine situated three-quarters of a mile south of Igo, on Dry creek, which has paid well for the last twelve years, and rates No. 1.

On the south side of Dry creek, and a little lower down, is located the Dunham Brothers' gravel mine, now being worked by Howland & Co. of Sacramento, by putting in an elevator.

Among the pioneers of Igo, we have: Geo. Everest, '49; A. Cunningham, '49; H. Rothwell, '50; J. A. Jones, '52; C. N. Kingsbury, '52; O. Engle, '59; A. Stiller, S. R. Hubbard, J. Wray, J. P. Wright, W. Dunham, J. A. Petty and many others, all now settled down, expecting to make this their permanent home.

The business men of Igo are: G. K. Willard, who opened a mercantile business in this place in 1868, and in 1880 formed a partnership with his brother, Chas. Willard. Warren Dunham and A. Leiter commenced the same business in Igo in 1878. Warren Dunham, proprietor Igo hotel; John A. Petty, blacksmith; T. Vress, tailor; Wm. Goodell, mechanic; R. G. Harvey, Superintendent D. C. T. & F. Co.; T. A. Jones, water agent D. C. T. & F. Co.; C. N. Kingsbury, J. P.; and Dr. Gibson, who located in Igo in 1880.

REDDING.

The first permanent work done was commenced by Judge C. C. Bush on July 22, 1872, by the digging of a cellar for a store on the southeast corner of Butte and California streets, under the superintendence of Isaac G. Downing, still a resident of the town. A frame store was erected over this by Judge Bush, under the superintendence of R. H. Booth, and on the 13th day of August the first bill of goods was sold out of the building by Judge Bush, under the firm name of C. C. Bush & Co. This building and contents were destroyed by fire September 11, 1873.

The first boarding house was started by A. S. Castle, still a resident of the place and keeping a boarding and lodging house. It consisted of a canvas house to eat in and the kitchen consisted of part canvas and shade trees. This was started July 10, 1872, and located pretty near where Close & Glaszer's blacksmith shop now stands, and partly in California street, between Tehama and Shasta streets.

The first passenger train arrived there Sunday night, September 1, 1872, bringing the express and mails. Walter Scamman, now deceased, was mes-

senger that day, accompanied by R. G. Dunn, who ran on the next day. Dunn is now agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. at this place. The first train was received with hip, hip, hurrahs, bonfires and many "let's take suthins." Monday, September 2, 1872, the railroad office was formally opened for business, with J. N. Chappell as agent, who has continued as such ever since.

There were also two forwarding firms that commenced business the same day—H. F. Johnson and Pat Hearn as Johnson & Hearn, and Thos. J. Butler and Samuel Jaynes as the firm of Butler & Jaynes.

Among the first residents were J. F. Scamman, J. R. Hall, Barney Conroy, D. Breslauer, Rube Carmer, Frank Miller, Colonel Jno. A. Turner, now Assistant Adjutant General of the State, Jas. McCormick, Wm. Bardo, Wm. Thompson, Emmet Cook, Jake Hedrick, W. W. Williams, M. A. Mitchell.

The first child born here was to the wife of John Berry.

COTTONWOOD.

The beautiful little village of Cottonwood is situated on the California and Oregon railroad, eighteen miles south of Redding, six miles south of Anderson and seventeen miles north of Red Bluff. It is a thrifty little town, in the midst of both an agricultural and pastoral section of the county. The people of Cottonwood boast of one of the best hotels in Northern California, made so by the personal supervision of Mrs. Jacob Forster, who is a remarkably clear-headed and genial lady. There are also in the place two dry good stores, two blacksmith and one wagon shop and other buildings and residences. Dr. J. O. Smith's residence and ranch is situated about a quarter of a mile from town.

Our old friend, Dr. J. E. Stockton, who was among the early settlers of Shasta county, remarked to us that the history of Shasta county, with certain facts and data omitted, would be like the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince left out. We give the facts in the Doctor's own language:

"In the winter of 1852 I passed up Cottonwood and met Major P. B. Reading, William Lean, Billy Wilson, —— Hontoon and others for the first time, all of whom have since gone to their long homes except Mr. William Lean. Major Reading, with one of his children, lies, with folded hands, in a cemetery on his grant, about a mile from Cottonwood station, in this county, and, to the disgrace of the people of Shasta, without a stone to mark his resting place, and only an excuse for a fence to protect his grave from the inroads of cattle and other stock. Such neglect does not look well towards remembering one of the most magnanimous, high-minded, honorable men—one who has done so much for this county. Captain Sutter was no more liberal and kind-hearted to all classes, even to the Digger, than he. His hand was always open to the needy, and to know him was to love him. Such men as the lamented Royal T. Sprague, Judge Landrum, Clay Stockton and a thousand others of the old citizens, and especially his near neighbors, loved him, and those yet living will revere his memory until their death. The writer, though well

stricken in years, never in all his travels met with a man that to his notion was made of finer material—was more of a gentleman in every sense of the word. I have sat by the hour and heard him relate his early experiences from the time he and Major Bidwell were clerks for J. A. Sutter until a few months before his death; how he and his Indians had taken out gold by the bucketful about Horsetown; how he would pour the dust into the scales of the packers, to balance in weight the articles he purchased from them; how Bloody Island, in sight, and opposite his homestead, received its name (it ought to have been called General Fremont); how he got a broken thigh in his encounter with a grizzly—and how fond he was of his Henry repeater, which he bought expressly to get even with the bear. He has pointed out to me his favorite hunting ground, the dry weather springs, opposite the old Hooker farm, and a thousand other places and items of interest. He has told me how he prospected on the Sierra foothills without success in finding gold, but brought trout in buckets of water from Lost or Hat creeks and stocked one of the Manzanita lakes with the fierce-eyed, silver-sided trout. And now that they have become numerous, and hundreds of Shasta's citizens have eaten them, without money and without price, the credit of stocking the lake is now given to old Shave Head, who knows all about taking out fish, but never transplanted one in his born days. Credit should be given to whom it is due. As late as 1859 tribes of the northern Indians would visit the Reading grant, and were allowed by the Major to go into his band of cattle and slay and eat as they wished. I think it was Captain Jack's tribe which about this time paid him a visit, and Shasta City's favorite poet, Joaquin Miller, did the lassoing and dragged them into camp. I have seen Sam Neal lasso, and he was no more of an adept with the rope than the poet—in fact, it was a beautiful sight to see his long auburn hair and whiskers streaming in the wind, in his race after his bovine. I doubt if Captain May's famous charge at Resaca de la Palma was any finer.

"A quarter of a century has passed since I was first in this section of Shasta, and the changes which have taken place in that short time are vast—and where time passes as rapidly as it does to persons on this coast, it seems like a dream. Here, twenty-eight years ago, I witnessed the boss ox-driver, H. C. Stockton (who used to argue seriously that if a man did not know how to drive oxen he did not know how to do anything), have sixteen yoke to one wagon, loaded down, so that the axles dragged in the mud, with freight for Horsetown. The miners on his arrival were waiting, with flour sacks, to get from ten to fifty pounds at $1 per pound, and Jack Spencer's boarders, after that, had something besides boiled barley and potatoes for their $1 per meal. And but for a bet of $100 the ox-driver had with Colonel Webb, about getting to Clear creek within so many days, the citizens would have gone several days longer without the staff of life. Though the privations were many, and some of the luxuries of life scarce, the boys enjoyed themselves greatly and were a jolly set, and were like brothers towards each other, even when opponents for office.

The ox-driver removed to Hooker Creek farm, and before he had been a resident of Tehama county two months ran against Colonel Webb for Collector, and, though the Colonel had been a resident of that county from the time it was a county, beat him; and then, to add insult to injury, would pat him on the back, before Tom Butler and Sam Bishop, and tell him not to be discouraged—that the people would vote for him when they became acquainted with him.'

ANDERSON.

Anderson is situated on the California and Oregon railroad, twelve miles south of Redding, six miles from Cottonwood, eleven miles from Millville and fourteen miles from Igo. It is the center of the most productive portion of Shasta county. The town contains a population of two hundred and twenty-five, and was first settled by Bedford & Wright. But a few hundred yards below the town is the oldest settled place in the vicinity, known as the American ranch, containing about two hundred acres. It is a well improved place, with good orchard, vineyard, etc., and was settled in an early day by E. Anderson, the present owner. J. W. Spann's, Colonel Johnston's, D. R. Robertson's and E. Nichols' are among the well improved pioneer places in the vicinity. The proud little city at the present time boasts of two hotels, two stores, three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one harness shop, three saloons, and the best flouring mill in Northern California, just completed, with all modern improvements. The town is the most beautiful to be found in the State, nature having furnished oak trees of the largest dimensions for shade, and has almost placed them in rows at convenient distances up and down the streets. There are no pine trees near the town.

Among the early settlers of Anderson are: J. F. Bedford, J. P. Wright, J. D. Snow, T. B. Bell, W. W. Elmore, J. S. Swill, D. Parham, Samuel Wolf and D. Parr.

BELL'S BRIDGE.

Six miles from Anderson, on the California and Oregon railroad, is the station called Clear Creek. The history of Shasta would be most incomplete without mention of this once lively spot. It was at one time more than any railroad station could possibly be; it was a point at which the teeming thousands of both men and beasts stopped to satisfy hunger and thirst in their mighty struggle to reach the rich gold fields of Shasta county. And in our historical notice we must not omit to mention at whose hands these teeming thousands received their meat and drink—who the enterprising individual was that, in advance of this gold-hunting legion, prepared a place of lodging and procured food for men and horses at most fabulous prices, and who afterwards lavishly constructed buildings and improvements upon a ranch that to-day is an honor to Shasta county. The ranch we allude to is Bell's ranch, better known as Bell's Bridge, and our enterprising citizen referred to is J. J. Bell. Mr. Bell settled this ranch in May, 1851, and in May, 1879, sold out to Major

W. W. McCoy of Nevada. Major McCoy owned the ranch up to the time of his death, which occurred July 7th of the present year, when the property passed into the hands of his heirs. Major McCoy, during his occupancy of the ranch, was extensively engaged in stockraising. Mr. Bell, we are informed, is at present residing in San Francisco.

In recalling to mind the early settlers of this section, we must also make mention of our old friend, D. K. McLaughlin, who came to this county in 1854, and was joined by his wife in 1856. Mr. McLaughlin settled at his present residence in 1859. His business has been mining and farming. Also, John Mullen, now deceased, who first settled in the year 1852 at the mouth of Clear creek, about one-half mile below the present old family residence, now owned and occupied by his faithful (pioneer) widow and her two youngest sons —James and Thomas Mullen. The Messrs. Mullen are enterprising and successful ranchmen.

COPPER CITY—PAST AND PRESENT.

In 1862 a Swedish miner by the name of Charles Williams, being in Pittsburgh district and dead broke, found it necessary to go to work in order to procure a supply of food and whisky. Remarking to some of his acquaintances that he could "stand it to go hungry, but couldn't possibly do without a supply of whisky," he took a pan, pick and shovel one afternoon and climbed up the steep, irregular hill at the base of which the town of Copper City now nestles, and on arriving near the summit found a small grassy flat and a spring of water. Here he went to work, and at the close of the day found that he had panned out several dollars in gold, a portion of which was imbedded in quartz, which was also thickly veined with a mineral he thought to be lead. Soon after this one of the Pittsburgh miners visited Red Bluff, and while there was presented with a specimen of Washoe silver ore, which he exhibited to his mining friends on his return home. Williams examined this ore closely, and again went up on the hill above mentioned, and, after a little prospecting, located a claim for himself and partner, John Kellinger, and came into camp with a collection of quartz and announced that he had discovered a silver mine, "py scheeminy." And, sure enough, he had. Samples of the quartz were taken to Red Bluff and sent to San Francisco, assayed and pronounced rich in silver and copper. The original discovery claim was extended in boundaries and incorporated under the title of the Original Williams & Kellinger Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company, with Charles Williams, John Kellinger, Hogue Worley, George Silverthorn, Major Reading and J. J. Bell as principal stockholders. Shortly after the incorporation of this company new discoveries were made on "Kellinger Hill" and on "Bully Hill," a high mountain situated several miles from the place where the first discovery was made. In 1863 a "rush" was made for the new mines, the town of Copper City laid out, lots sold like hot cakes at prices ranging from $25 to $200, and in 1864 the place contained over a hundred buildings, and the inhabitants could boast of living in a place that possessed about all of the appurtenances usually found

in a new mining "city," and, like most other inhabitants of new towns of sudden growth, were also ambitious to "have the county seat." But owing to the difficulty of separating the precious from the base metals, the mines were soon abandoned; and when the writer of this revisited Copper City in 1866, he found only six voters to greet, and an air of desolation reigned over the once bustling town. The buildings, with the exception of two or three, were soon afterward torn down and removed, and Copper City was numbered with things departed, though held dear to the memory of hundreds of the residents of Shasta and Tehama counties on account of the thousands of dollars expended there.

However, we are glad to be able to chronicle the fact that Copper City has been rebuilt, and bids fair to far eclipse its former size and importance. Some three years ago the original mine was relocated, and also many others; a first-class steam quartz mill and costly reduction works were erected by men of capital, and these extensive works, together with other contemplated enterprises, has caused the upbuilding of quite a lively town. By the use of new and best processes known to mining on this coast, the vast bodies of gold and silver-bearing ore which are found in the Copper City mines are being turned into bullion and shipped to San Francisco, thus demonstrating the solid foundation on which the prospects and prosperity of the district rests, and also serving to encourage enterprise in the development of other mines of similar character in other portions of our great mineral county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF CHURNTOWN.

In the months of October and November, 1849, there camped at the mouth of Middle creek, mostly from Missouri, gold seekers numbering many hundred. In fact, the settlement was nearly if not quite as large as at Upper Reading Springs, as Shasta was then called. From this camp were constantly going forth prospecting parties, visiting every creek, gulch and ravine, and what seems very strange to us of the present day, returning with very indifferent success. About this time also went a company of men across the Sacramento river in search of rich diggings. These men camped at or near Churn creek. While so camped they were attacked by Indians in large force, and were so severely handled that they very soon retraced their steps to the place of starting, on the west side of the river.

Of course some of these men told exaggerated tales of the richness of the diggings, which so worked upon the minds of others that a second company was formed, larger and better prepared for defense, determined to thoroughly prospect, and, if the diggings justified, make a permanent mining camp on the east side of the river.

They commenced by acting on the offensive, attacked the Indians in their rancheria, killed some and wounded others; but the Indians stood their ground so well that the whites were finally compelled to retreat—one of their number, by the name of Freeman, receiving an arrow wound in one arm, severing an

artery, which wound, for the want of surgical skill, terminated finally in his death. These Indians were of the Pit River tribe, the boldest and bravest of any in the State. They seemed determined that no settlement should be made on that side of the Sacramento river, for, in their thieving depredations upon the whites, they could easily put a stop to pursuit by recrossing the water, its rapid current offering no impediment to their expert swimmers, but effectually checking all pursuing parties. Thus, to them, the river was a strong line of defense, which they evidently wished to use for their benefit.

On the 27th day of December, 1849, a company of thirty men, principally from New England, the writer among the number, with mining tools, camp utensils, arms, ammunition and food for twenty days' subsistence, gathered on the bank of the river for a third attempt at a settlement of the country beyond the river.

The waters of the Sacramento had been, earlier in the month, somewhat higher, but was still full from bank to bank. Upon a high ledge below the mouth of Slate creek an old log, intended for a boat, but only about two-thirds dug out, had lodged. This the party secured, and, with shovels for paddles, ten of the number shoved off and started for the opposite shore. The river was very rapid and the current caught the bow of the boat, quickly headed us down stream, turning us round and round several times, nearly swamping us as we passed riffle after riffle. For a fourth of a mile it looked as though it would be impossible for us to reach either shore, and some were on the point of jumping overboard and swimming for dear life. The influence and skill of two or three cool-headed State of Maine lumbermen aboard finally quieted the nervous, and, regaining the management of the dug-out, we gained the other shore, but not until we had been carried down nearly to the bottom land now known as Atherton's ranch, above Reid's ferry. The boat, with much labor, was then towed up the river and two more crossings made, with much better success; the three crossings occupied nearly the whole day. That night we camped opposite the mouth of Middle creek.

On the 28th we shouldered our packs and resumed our journey. We washed a few pans of dirt from a gulch near a large quartz rock, at what is now called Quartz Hill. The results not being satisfactory, we resumed our travels, reaching Churn creek about 3 p. m. About one mile from Churn creek one of our number picked up in the tail a smooth piece of gold weighing a little more than one ounce. This circumstance gave us much encouragement; we thought if such pieces lay upon the surface the gulches and ravines must be rich indeed. For several days we spent our time prospecting the ravines and gulches leading into the creek, at night building large fires, around which we lay with no covering except our blankets, exposed in turn to drenching rains, falling snows and sleety hail. I recollect one night we had built a large fire against a fallen tree; one of the boys had on a pair of heavy mining boots full of nails, and, with feet toward the fire, he fell asleep. About midnight he was awakened by a torturing sensation of pain in his feet. The first impulse was to pull off his

boots; it was an impossibility—the thick soles had twisted and shrunk and burnt almost to a crisp. The next act was one of "lofty tumbling," as, with a yell, he leaped into the air, displaying feats of agility, for about five minutes, that would have done honor to a first-class gymnast.

By this time new-comers were arriving. One party of seven brought with them a large tent about thirty-four feet long and twenty wide, open at one end. We had also received a twelve-foot, square tent, perpendicular sides and closed at each end. This tent was pitched so that one side was protected by a clump of thick bushes, the other tent a few rods away in an open space; between these tents and the creek we were building a heavy log cabin, twenty feet square, with a wide frame door covered with shakes, and opening outward toward the creek. Thus the tents were located several rods in the rear of the cabin.

On the 10th of January we moved into our house. A Dr. Hall, afterwards associated in business with Dr. Shurtleff at Shasta, and four others, took possession of our tent. Those outside of our own party whose names I remember, besides Dr. Hall, were an old man by the name of White and two sons, Harry Shurtleff, a cousin of the Doctor's, an old hunter from Western Virginia by the name of Jackson (afterwards killed by the Indians), a Mr. Truit, one of the projectors and part owner of the old original St. Charles hotel, in Shasta, and a gentleman by the name of Morgan, from Indiana. The 10th of January, 1850, was a memorable day for the new settlement. We had worked hard moving and preparing for our first night's lodging under our new roof. Pleasantly we gathered around our large, open fire-place, talking of home, of incidents in individual life, of future hopes and intentions; all were joyous and happy, and, at last, tired and sleepy, we retired to rest.

Our time had been so much occupied with moving and arranging for our comfort that we had neglected our fire-arms, which the continual wet weather had rendered unfit for immediate use; we had seen no sign of an Indian for two weeks, and consequently kept no guard or watch. Soundly we slept that night; we felt that we had a home secure from all danger—how mistaken—the Indians' opportunity had come. Lucky for us it was not one day sooner.

On the morning of the 11th of January, about the hour of 4 a. m., a large body of Indians, numbering two or three hundred, crept silently upon our little settlement at Churntown. These separated into three attacking parties; the larger formed into two lines, the head of each line being stationed against the cabin and at each side of the door, both running outward and nearing each other until they united about thirty feet in front of the cabin and opposite the entrance, thus forming a triangular line of attack which would command the entrance without the liability of wounding each other and also prevent our escaping, should they succeed in overpowering us.

At the open tent a similar line of attack was inaugurated, with the addition of two large torches being held at each corner by two of their number.

At the square tent, the exposed sides and ends were also invested by a numerous body of savages, so closely stationed they could shoot their arrows directly down upon the unconscious sleepers within when the signal for attack should be given. Presently we were awakened by fearful yells and sounds of strife coming from behind our cabin. Instantly every man was upon his feet. Amazement was depicted upon every countenance; not one had ever heard such unearthly sounds before. A young man by the name of Lewis first reached the door, which had been left open; stepping out one foot, he hastily drew back and shouted "Indians!" As he did so his hand accidentally came in contact with a hoe, which fortunately stood against the door-post. With this he caught the top of the door and quickly drew it toward him, fastening it as our enemy outside closed in upon us. Then we thought bedlam was certainly let loose—the noise was truly fearful. As the scoundrels were making an effort to reopen the door, one of them was plainly seen through a crack, when Harmon Thomas, taking aim at his head, fired, and the Indian dropped. This was the only redskin injured by us.

As soon as the rascals saw that their general plan had failed, and we had secured ourselves from harm by not rushing out to see what was up at the tents, they left, the report of the pistol probably hastening their movements. As yet we knew nothing of the fate of our friends outside, and not knowing the cowardly nature of the rascals, began putting our arms in order, with the intention of going to their rescue. We thought perhaps they were laying a plan to ambush us, and we were cautiously preparing for a charge, when we heard the tramp of feet, and in came Harry Shurtleff, limping along with an arrow wound in his ankle. "Why in blazes didn't you come out and help us? Didn't you know that the Indians were after us and have shot us full of their arrows?" Then came Truit, with an arrow in his hip.

At the commencement of the attack, having previously broken the tube of his rifle, he seized Jackson's, thinking it his own, and rushing through the enemy, made for the cabin. As he turned the corner he saw a large body of savages quietly waiting in front, evidently expecting us to rush out to the assistance of the party being attacked in the rear, so he turned off and hid in the bushes until the fight was over. Jackson, with Truit's rifle, supposing he had his own, lay prone upon the ground, his head toward the enemy and taking deliberate aim, would attempt to shoot and then curse because his gun held fire. After repeating this several times, the arrows flying all around him, two or three passing near his head and lodging in his coat collar, he said: "Well, boys, if we can't shoot we must run," and off he went through the crowd to a place of safety. One of the White boys being about half awake, seeing the lighted torches and scores of Indians outside jumping about, imagined it was a kind of dance, and running out, began whooping and dancing about with them, but soon realizing the situation, ran off without receiving a scratch.

After the fight was over and all had gathered at the cabin, we found that four out of seven in one tent and three out of the five in the other, had been

wounded, though none dangerously. Dr. Hall had an arrow through the calf of one leg, another man was hit on the eyebrow, the flint glancing downward and lodging in the cavity above the eyeball. Elijah Morgan, who escaped from one of the tents uninjured, received a bullet in his thigh after getting into our cabin, by the accidental explosion of a pistol. Eighteen arrows passed through one side of the small tent, and yet only three persons were injured. Thus a well planned attack with a large force was fortunately productive of such meager results. The settlement was not again molested by the Indians, but increasing in population became a prosperous mining camp.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

The history of Shasta county would not be complete without the notice of the natural curiosities situated in the southeastern portion of the county. The Lassen mountains, towering 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, are in the extreme southeastern portion of the county of Shasta. The counties of Lassen, Tehama, Plumas and Shasta all corner near this mountain, which is in latitude 41° 15′ north latitude, 120° west. It is perpetually covered with snow, the melting of which feeds the Hat, Lost, Bailey and Manzanita creeks, and Feather river, with their clear, cold waters through the hot summers. The geodetic surveyors, who have been operating from the highest peak for the last two summers, say its height has heretofore been estimated too low. They could see reflected lights from a mountain 40 miles east of Reno, Nevada, and the Coast Range. A view from its top, up to August, before the smoke obstructs the vision, is sublime, and will repay for an hour or two's climbing.

Two miles from its western base lies a couple of as pretty mountain lakes as are found anywhere; one of them 100 feet deep, the other over 50 feet. They have evidently once been dense forests of large pine trees, as they are to be seen, some down, some leaning and others standing erect, as solid and firm as when growing—the tops broken off where they have been exposed to the weather—the water being so clear as to be seen 40 feet down, and they look as if they were almost petrified. Some of them are five and six feet in diameter. At the lowest stage of the water hundreds of the broken off tops may be seen. No lawns in the State, or any other State, can boast of larger, handsomer crimson-sided, fierce-eyed mountain trout than are found in these lakes. Major P. B. Reading, as he informed the writer, put the first fish that ever swam in the larger of these lakes, in the year 1848. J. E. Stockton stocked the smaller one in 1875 from the Hat creek with minnows, which are now as long as a man's arm. Cat fish were also put in a year ago, but the water is too cold for that species of fish to live in. The larger lake is the Manzanita lake, and public property, free for any one to fish in; but the smaller ones, the private property of Dr. Stockton and W. H. Coffee, who here have a fish farm, and also raise a superior lot of the hardier vegetables and timothy hay, etc.

A SPECK OF WAR.

A meeting of the miners was held at Shasta on the 5th of February, 1859,

for the purpose of expelling and preventing further working in the mines of the Chinese, when the following, among other resolutions, were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That we will give the Chinese until the 1st of March next to wind up their business in such mining districts as are represented in this convention, and in such others as may feel disposed to join us in our movement to prevent further mining operations by the Chinese.

"*Resolved*, That on and after the date above stated if any Chinese are found working in our mines we will, upon a call being made by a convention appointed for such purpose, assemble and expel such Chinese—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

On the 25th of February, 1859, fifty Chinamen were expelled from the mines about the mouth of Rock creek, and were driven through the town of Shasta by the miners. Only one arrest was made by Sheriff Stockton—a Mr. Garton, who was charged with malicious mischief, and a preliminary examination resulted in his discharge.

On the 29th of February a large number of men, mostly miners, well armed and equipped, commenced the expulsion of the Chinese from Horsetown, Middletown, Oregon gulch and other places in the vicinity where they were at work, and marched about two hundred of them into Shasta. The Sheriff, with about sixty Deputies, dispersed the miners. A fight between the authorities and the miners seemed inevitable; but a few well-timed remarks in front of the Empire hotel by some of the coolest of the rioters, as they were then called, had the effect to disperse the crowd, and peace was again restored. Our authority does not state that any arrests were made. Since the expulsion of the Chinese, one attempt was made in the winter of 1860–61 to introduce the Chinese into what is known as the Buckeye mining district, but the men having them employed were promptly waited upon by the miners, and a few hours later the Chinese were gone, and no attempt has been made since that time to introduce them into the district.

Much was written by the papers of the county and of the State, some of them condemning the acts of the miners and some approving; the whole of which would furnish an interesting history. In placing the simple facts upon record we fill our mission.

"SHASTA."

The word "Shasta" is derived from the Russian language. Many years ago, and among the first travelers who visited this portion of the Pacific coast, was a party of Russians who passed through California, going from the north to the south. They gave a name to many of the more prominent landmarks which they encountered in their journey. To the peak now called Shasta butte, a mountain clothed with eternal snow, and the highest in Northern California, they gave the name of "Tcheste," signifying chaste, pure, clear. Subsequent travelers and geographers changed the name to "Tchasta," which was again changed, after the discovery of gold, to the present word "Shasta."

When the counties of the State were first organized, Shasta butte was in Shasta county. Afterwards a new county was formed, Siskiyou, which embraces this lofty mountain within its boundaries.

DIFFICULTY AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Indians are still quite numerous in some of the more northern sections of the county. Though they have had no trouble with the whites for some time past, yet their natural tendency to war cannot be entirely repressed, even in their rapidly diminishing numbers. The following account of a late Indian quarrel, by the Fall River correspondent of the *Redding Independent*, under date of July 3, 1881, will be found of interest to readers:

"As some rumors may have reached you in regard to the 'Indian War' between the Hat Creek Indians and their allies and the Fall Rivers and Big Valleys, I have concluded to inform your readers of the facts in the matter as near as can be ascertained. About the first of last week the Hat Creeks and their friends, the Big Meadows, and a few Indians from Susanville, to the number of about seventy-five, came over to our town, all well mounted and armed, to demand of the Fall Rivers and Big Valleys the sum of $600 in payment for some Indian doctors killed by the latter some two years ago. A council of all the Indians was called, and they all accordingly met in sight of our town, to the number of about two hundred warriors. After the first day's deliberations were over, each hostile party made separate encampments within sight of each other and in plain view of town, when they shortly painted their faces in hideous war paint, and arming themselves with their guns, they commenced their war dance, which, together with their frightful yells, was kept up most of the night. The second day's deliberations ended as the first, followed by another dance.

"The third day the Fall Rivers and Big Valleys offered to pay the Hat Creeks two horses and one gun, which they refused, when both parties prepared for battle. Each Indian was stripped to the buff and horribly painted, and each was supplied with about twelve rounds of ammunition and one ration; their positions were taken on an elevated point of land just west of town, and about four hundred yards apart. The air was rent with their yells, and the ground fairly trembled under them as they leaped frantically into the air, brandishing their guns in a most threatening manner. Each party was waiting for the other to commence the battle, when, just as the Fall River chief was going to give the signal for his men to open fire, the Hat Creeks concluded to take what was offered them and forever bury the hatchet. Thus ended the threatened Indian battle, which is not without its lesson to the whites, showing, as it did, that it is a very easy matter for the Indians to collect together at least two hundred well armed men, which, if they were disposed to be hostile to the whites, might do considerable damage before the whites could organize for self-protection. We hope this may be the beginning of some means to have them all removed to some reservation. During their council their camps

were visited by many of the whites, especially after night, when the war dance was in progress, and when the battle appeared imminent, the available positions for viewing the scene were occupied, especially the juniper trees. Some of the whites were somewhat frightened, but there was no cause for alarm."

NEWSPAPERS.

Following is a list of the newspapers that have been published in the county, some of which have long since ceased to exist :

The *Shasta Courier* was first issued March 12, 1852, Messrs. Hinckley, Skillman & Dosh, publishers and proprietors. In 1858 John J. Conmy became proprietor and continued its publication up to March 12, 1869, when it passed into the hands of W. L. Carter, its present proprietor.

The *Northern Argus* was started in Horsetown, in 1857, by Thomas Hart, who published it three years, when the material was bought by the proprietors of the *Shasta Courier*, and the publication of the *Argus* discontinued.

The *Copper City Pioneer* was started by W. L. Carter in March, 1864, who continued its publication two years before it suspended.

On the 10th day of October, 1855, the first copy of the *Shasta Republican* was printed at Shasta by Hinckley & Gillette, and run by them until May 28, 1859, when it passed into the hands of Street & Moffett, who changed the name of the paper, calling it the *Shasta Herald*, which, after running a short time, was suspended.

In 1856 G. K. Godfrey issued a paper at Shasta called the *Vigilante*, only one number of which was printed.

On the 11th day of October, 1877, the first copy of the *Redding Independent* was issued by Ben Frank & Co., who continued its publication up to January 30, 1879, when the office was purchased by Frank M. Swasey, who continued its publication up to July 15, 1880, when he associated with him J. H. Cooper, and it is now (1881) owned and run by Swasey & Cooper.

In 1878 Messrs. Weed & Dawson issued the *Millville Record*, which was run by them a few months, when it passed into the hands of Charles Smith, who continued its publication a few months longer, when its publication was suspended. In 1880 the material of the office was purchased by J. W. Malone and Henry E. Bedford, and the paper was issued under the name of the *Shasta County Democrat*. After a few issues had been printed, Malone sold his half of the office to Francis Carr, and it was published by Carr & Bedford a few months, when the office was purchased by Barnes & Simmons, and by them removed to Redding, where its publication is continued under the name of the *Shasta County Democrat*.

MOUNT SHASTA.

Mount Shasta, the great landmark of Northern California, though within the bounds of what is now Siskiyou county, is so inseparably linked to the history of our own pioneer settlements that it must be forever claimed as belonging to Shasta county, whose boundaries formerly embraced it. The grand old peak has been immortalized in song and story by writers of no small fame, and this work would be incomplete without some fitting tribute to its grandeur. We take pleasure, therefore, in presenting three poems on "Mount Shasta," written respectively by Mrs. F. M. Chappell, wife of one of the compilers of this work, Miss Sarah D. Clark, and the late John R. Ridge.

MOUNT SHASTA.

BY MRS. F. M. CHAPPELL.

How shall I near thee, grey, old guardian of the plain?
How lift my fainting notes aloft to thee?
How shall the evanescent voice of song attain
To those calm heights so far above my world and me?

Alone, incomparable, thy pathless steeps untrod,
Wrapped in thy white, eternal robe of snow,
Thy mighty head uplift and bare to Nature's God,
Thou look'st serene upon the world below.

Thou seest hoar, old Lassen only dwarfed by thee,
And Burney's dusky crater snowy-crowned
And green, umbrageous ranges rolling to the sea
In many a haughty hill and swelling mound,

Thou see'st the broad, tree-dotted valleys stretch away
The bosky dingles, dark with shadowy pine
The circling hills, like great, fantastic gnomes at play,
And canyons deep where man bends toiling in the mine.

Thou hear'st the fretful voice of stream of rocky scaur,
And bolder river flowing to the main
And wild shriek of struggling ocean winds at war,
And the wierd monotone of ocean's melancholy strain.

And clouds and storms and wintry winds envelope thee,
And suns of Summer kiss thy forehead hoar,
And dews of night upon thy breast fall noiselessly,
And strange, still birds thy steeps go sailing o'er.

Yet what to thee the soft, benignant dews of night?
And what the spell of sun and Summer show'r?
No song-bird rests upon thy bleak and treeless height,
Upon thy rugged breast no op'ning flow'r.

O still, immutable, untouched of ages past,
Beyond the pow'r of ages yet to be,
With foot on earth and head to heaven upcast,
Grey Shasta, time itself is lost in thee!

MOUNT SHASTA.

BY SARAH D. CLARK.

Over fields on fields of snow,
By the canyon's gorge, where the cataracts flow;
Where deepening sunsets burn and fade
Over the dusk Sierra's shade;
Where life is a joy and the heart beats free,
Away by the slope to the western sea,
The crown and the pride of those sunny lands,
The beautiful mountain of Shasta stands.
With hues of saffron, pearl and rose,
In tints of beauty its summit glows;
And the ages come, and the ages go,
And still on its peak shines the crested snow.
Leagues away, by the river's side,
Lies the peaceful valley, deep and wide.
Hid in its heart is a golden store,
Cinnabar and the silver ore.
Glossy madrona and lilies of snow
Fast by the giant oak trees grow;
Chilian clover and purple vine,
Ripe with its growth for the amber wine;
Clustering roses, famed in song,
Damascus roses the whole year long;
Gusty, leaping waters that gleam
Down from the rocks in a crystal stream;
From the Palisades, a mighty wall,
And the great Dome glistening over all.
Years ago, when the shouts of men
From old Coloma and Almaden
Burst on the cliffs of the royal State
As she sat enthroned by her Golden Gate,
Girdling the earth by her magic band,
Clasping the belt with her tawny hand.
Then came the harvest of golden gain,
Thick and fast as the yellow grain
Falls, with the tempest of crimson leaves,
In a molten cloud from the bursting sheaves;
Till every land to old Cathay
Whitened with ships her shining bay.

By the dark sea wall of oak and pine
Stretched on the long Pacific line,
Cities arose on the virgin soil—
Cities smoking with traffic and toil;
And the sinuous track of the iron band
Mountains and burning prairies spanned,
Over the crag and eagle's nest,
Threading the continent east and west.
Beautiful land by the sunset sea,
Land of the great Yosemite!
Land where the breezes spring elate,
Blown mid-day through the Golden Gate;
Land of the men of resolute will—
Hearts that thy bounding torrents fill;
Minds at ease with healthful cheer
Day after day through the blissful year,
Women with song those days begin,
Fair as pearls from Comorin.
Beautiful children, ruddy and fleet,
Like clambering roses, in every street;
Not for the gems, or a golden feast,
Shall the heart grown worn in the arid east
Leap to meet thee. Thy glorious eye
Flames like a star from its canopy.
Richer than gold are thy dark lagoons,
Brighter than ore are thy silver moons,
And deeper than all the voices of men
Thy cataracts thunder again and again;
And nobler in heart and nobler in soul
Should those races be where those torrents roll.

As the ages come and the ages go
Girdling with flame those peaks of snow,
The crown and the pride of that sunny land
Shall the beautiful mountain of Shasta stand,
And the empire star shall rise and rise,
'Till it moves full-orbed in those western skies.

MOUNT SHASTA.

BY JOHN ROLLIN RIDGE.

Behold the dread Mount Shasta where it stands
Imperial mid the lesser hights, and, like
Some mighty, unimpassioned mind, companionless
And cold. The storms of heaven may beat in wrath
Against it, but it stands in unpolluted
Grandeur still; and from the rolling mists upheaves
Its tower of pride e'en purer than before.
The wintry showers and white-winged tempests leave
Their frozen tributes on its brow, and it
Doth make of them an everlasting crown.
Thus doth it day by day and age by age,
Defy each stroke of time, still rising highest
Into heaven!
Aspiring to the eagle's cloudless height,
No human foot has stained its snowy side;
No human breath hath dimmed the icy mirror which
It holds unto the moon and stars and sov'reign sun.
We may not grow familiar with the secrets
Of its hoary top, whereon the Genius
Of that mountain builds its glorious throne!
Far lifted in the boundless blue, he doth
Encircle, with his gaze supreme, the broad
Dominions of the West, which lie beneath
His feet, in pictures of sublime repose
No artist ever drew. He sees the tall
Gigantic hills arise in silentness
And peace, and in the long review of distance
Range themselves in order grand. He sees the sunlight
Play upon the golden streams which through the valleys
Glide. He hears the music of the great and solemn sea,
And overlooks the huge old western wall
To view the birth-place of undying Melody!

Itself all light, save when some loftiest cloud
Doth for a while embrace its cold, forbidding
Form, that monarch mountain casts its mighty
Shadow down upon the crownless peaks below,
That, like inferior minds to some great
Spirit, stand in strong contrasted littleness!
All through the long and summery months of our
Most tranquil year, it points its icy shaft
On high, to catch the dazzling bea ms that fall
In showers of splendor round that crystal cone,
And roll in floods of far magnificence
Away from that lone, vast Reflector in
The dome of heaven.
Still watchful of the fertile
Vale and undulating plains below, the grass
Grows greener in its shade, and sweeter bloom
The flowers. Strong purifier! From its snowy
Side the breezes cool are wafted to the "peaceful
Homes of men," who shelter at its feet, and love
To gaze upon its honored form, aye, standing
There the guarantee of health and happiness
Well might it win communities so blest
To loftier feelings and to sober thoughts—
The great material symbol of eternal
Things! And well I ween, in after years, how
In the middle of his furrowed track the plowman
In some sultry hour will pause, and wiping
From his brow the dusty sweat, with reverence
Gaze upon that hoary peak. The herdsman
Oft will reign his charger in the plain, and drink
Into his inmost soul the calm sublimity;
And little children, playing on the green, shall
Cease their sport, and, turning to that mountain
Old, shall of their mother ask: "Who made it?"
And she shall answer, "God!"

And well this golden State shall thrive, if like
Its own Mount Shasta, Sovereign Law shall lift
Itself in purer atmosphere—so high
That human feeling, human passion at its base
Shall lie subdued; e'en pity's tears shall on
Its summit freeze; to warn it e'en the sunlight
Of deep sympathy shall fail;
Its pure administration shall be like
The snow immaculate upon that mountain's brow!

LIST OF POST OFFICES

OF

Shasta County, California.

[WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S OFFICES ARE MARKED WITH AN *.]

OFFICE.	POST MASTER.
*Anderson	Geo. Anderson
Baird	—— Richardson
Ball's Ferry	W. W. Ball
Bell's Bridge	H. W. Chappell
Blair	Mrs. E. F. Blair
Buckeye	Geo. Burtt
Burgettville	J. E. Mooers
*Burney Valley	Mrs. Mary Johnson
*Cottonwood	Wm. Knowlton
*Fall River Mills	J. A. Winter
*French Gulch	T. Plumb
Gas Point	Albert Erwin
Hazel Creek	S. F. Southern
*Igo	G. K. Willard
*Millville	C. A. Teel
Montgomery Creek	Herbert Bass
Oak Run	W. Morley
Pinckney	J. M. Williams
Pitville	
*Redding	Jas. McCormick
Round Mountain	
*Shasta	C. L. Paige
Shingletown	—— McCarley
Slate Creek	E. J. Curtis
Stillwater	Miss Mary Bass

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Anderson.

Anderson Elias, farmer
Anderson Edward, farmer
Anderson Geo, hotel
Anderson Wm, station agent
Arnold George, farmer
Baker Geo, farmer
Baker Reuben, farmer
Barber C, blacksmith
Bell T B, saloon
Bell J N, druggist and physician
Baldwin James, farmer
Beecher & Champlin, gen mdse
Beecher J H (Beecher & Champlin)
Beecher Gus, clerk
Bedford & Lovell, flouring mill
Bedford J F, gen mdse
Bedford Jas F, clerk
Bernard Warren, farmer
Bibbins B T, farmer
Bramburg B F, farmer
Brown West, farmer
Burgess Jeremiah, farmer
Burke B W, harness maker
Butterworth T, farmer
Champlin L (Beecher & Champlin)
Dale H, drayman
Daly Joseph, farmer
Dammon S D, section boss
Davis John, teamster
Dodson Henry, farmer
Elmore W W, stock raiser
Field M C Rev, clergyman
Frandsen Jens, farmer
Fratz Eli, ferryman
Frisbie Edward, farmer
Frisbie E G, student
Hadley Wm, farmer
Heaton A, farmer
Hill Bros, saloon
Hill Harry (Hill Bros)
Hill Stephen (Hill Bros)
James R R, farmer
Johnson W M, orchardist
Kerlinger J M, farmer
King E S, farmer
Larkin Patrick, stock raiser
Lovell J G (Bedford & Lovell)
Lewis James C, clerk
McCracken Francis, clerk
McKinnon Wm A, farmer
Montgomery James, farmer
Montgomery Zacharia, farmer
Montgomery W A, farmer
Mullen Bros, livery and corral
Mullen Joseph (Mullen Bros)
Mullen Lawrence (Mullen Bros)
Palmer Charles, farmer
Palmer E L, brickmaker
Palmer G H, brickmaker
Parham D, wagonmaker
Perry Frank, ferryman
Pettigrove H K, saloon
Powers Leander, farmer
Robinson Daniel, farmer
Schleigh J S, blacksmith
Smith R T, farmer

ANDERSON—CONTINUED.

Sinn John, farmer
Spann J W, farmer and Justice
Sparling J, farmer
Stull William, farmer
Vaughn L H, miller
Welch R F, farmer
Wolf Samuel, blacksmith
Wright J P, gen mdse

Ball's Ferry.

Arnold James, farmer
Ball W W, hotel
Hall G W, farmer
Losan Wm, farmer
Losan A J, farmer
Losan E H, farmer
Shouse Isaac, farmer
Winsell J F, farmer

Buckeye.

Burtt Geo, gen mdse
Beard Ed, saloon
Battams Thos, blacksmith
Hooton S B, miner
Hiatt W T, farmer
Harrison T J, miner
Stroud I, merchant
Zinn John L, shoe maker

Burgettville.

Archer Ed, farmer
Brown W D, painter
Brown Francis, farmer
Bowman J F, farmer
Clayton John M, deputy sheriff
Craig John, farmer
Creighton John, farmer
Dunn James, blacksmith
Dana Loren, saw mill
Farmer John, farmer
Hitch John, farmer
Harden A B, physician
Jensen Martin, farmer
Montgomery R, farmer
Mooers J E, gen mdse and P M
Mooers M O, farmer
Mooers C E, farmer
Nicholson S P, farmer
Nary Wm, farmer
Robertson G N, farmer
Rogers J A, farmer
Rock G M, farmer
Ratliffe John, farmer
Ross D C, farmer
Selvester W, hotel
Taylor J G, farmer
Warner E L, surveyor

Burney Valley.

Baker H H, saw mill and toll road
Brown E E, dairyman
Brewer Oscar, farmer
Crews Robert, general merchandise
Cromwell J G, farmer
Desmond T, (Smith & Desmond)
Fitzpatrick J W, farmer
Hayes Walter, farmer
Hulsey Charles, farmer
Kirk John D, farmer
Kirk L W, farmer
Littrell Mrs, farmer
Nedry J S, farmer
Pierce —— Dr, hotel keeper
Ray J S, farmer
Rowlee F M, dairyman

BURNEY VALLEY—CONTINUED.

Smith Mrs, (Smith & Desmond)
Smith & Desmond, gen mdse

Copper City.

Atkinson Thomas, miner
Bahney E W, merchant
Brown H C, carpenter
Brown George, carpenter
Barnes Ira, carpenter
Blue Samuel, amalgamator
Brock James, farmer
Bass Lawrence, butcher
Bass S S, meat market
Bass J S P, ferryman
Bemis G A, machinist
Cannon John, miner
Dryden L T, merchant
Day Joseph, teamster
Flack Jack, capitalist
Fruland J, laborer
Ferguson J F, assayer
Greer Jas N, miner
Hall J R, saloon
Hall G W, mine owner
Henderson John, foreman
Hill Wm, engineer
Harrow J G, teamster
Hanan James, laborer
Hector ——, blacksmith
Hawk J N, blacksmith
Hume Ed, superintendent
McKinnon A, teamster
Marsa J, merchant
Mann Riley, miner
McGarrey Jas, saloon
Miles D, engineer
Miles John, farmer
McClure H C, miner
Montgomery James, farmer
Popejoy Theodore M, miner
Powell K, farmer
Silverthorn Geo, ferryman
Smith Fred, teamster
Smith J P, attorney
Skinner Robert, miner
Seaman P, merchant
Stubbs N P, foreman
Suppan Cornelius, teamster
Tucker F T, teamster
Thompson Mrs Wm, hotel
Williams Lem, hotel and corral

Cottonwood.

Armentrout Henry, wagon maker
Billup George, merchant
Billup Charles, merchant
Bosanko H Capt, sheep raiser
Brown Westley, farmer
Butterway George, carpenter
Crowley F, farmer
Forster Charles, agent W F & Co
Forster Jacob, hotel
Forster John, telegraph operator
Grey Thomas, blacksmith
Jones E D R, carpenter
Knowlton Wm, merchant and P M
Lane William, farmer
Ludwig Mrs, stock raiser
Nichols E, farmer
Price W F & Co, gen mdse
Rowlee L H, blacksmith
Smith J O, physician
Schuman L (W F Price & Co)
Tupker Adolph, carpenter

Churntown.

Bergh Henry, gen. mdse.
Hyatt I. M., gen. mdse.

Fall River Mills.

Bosworth H F, physician and drugs
Bidwell Lee M, hardware
Combs Milton, barber
Cox G W, harness
Drais T Z, stone mason
Dennis & Kentner, gen merchandise
Everett W J, blacksmith
Everett Mrs Bettie, boarding house
Estep Jas, farmer
Estep Alfred, farmer
Eiler D, farmer
Florin Bros, hardware and furniture
Florin Fred, architect and builder
Fitzwater S, hotel
Glasscock J W, livery stable
Glasscock J W, Constable
Gaby Elijah, cabinet maker
Harvey Daniel, farmer
Hill A C, farmer
Himes Wm H, farmer
Kentner J S, notary public
Knoch F, farmer
Kesselrig Emanuel, farmer
Lamsen Peter, farmer
Long Geo W, farmer
Lansing Edward, farmer
Lansing James, farmer
Manning M, farmer
McArthur Robert, farmer
Manning C H, farmer
McArthur John, farmer
Moss M, farmer
Murcken D, farmer
Peterson Martin, farmer
Powell L H, cigars, etc
Rose M P, Justice of the Peace
Ripley David, saloon
Sampson E R, farmer
Tarter L V, attorney at law
Winter Frank, farmer
Winter J A, postmaster
Winter J A & Bros, merchandise
Winter Bros, flour, saw and planing mills
Winter I H, attorney at law
Wessman & Warner, blacksmiths
Young Thomas, farmer

Furnaceville.

Alexander John, hotel.
Redeker W., gen. mdse.

French Gulch.

Boswell J Q, miner
Brown W L, farmer
Brown Zenos, farmer
Camden Chas, farmer
Chauncey A G, farmer
Cusick Andrew, farmer
Dorr & Shafter, Tower House
Fielden Jas, miner
Franck Chas J, miner
Franck E & Bro, gen mdse
Harrison John, hostler
Hunter John, farmer
Jackson Homer, farmer
Kline Geo, miner
Lowdon Thos, farmer
Morrell John, meat market
Mitchell C P, miner
Matthewson Mrs, saloon
Mosier Frank, hotel
Murray Timothy, blacksmith
Odell Isaac, miner
Orr John, miner

FRENCH GULCH—CONTINUED.

Orr Oliver, miner
Plumb M, saloon
Plumb T, gen mdse
Parkhurst Hiram, miner
Smith Jasper, miner
Syme John, miner
Souter John, miner
Shea Michael, miner
Whitney A J, farmer
Wheeler Frank W, miner
Willey H E, hotel and saloon

Gas Point.

Baker Geo, carpenter
Criss John W, saloon
Donahue Michael, blacksmith
Garden J W, gen mdse
Glasser F, farmer
Reagan James, ditch owner
Williams John, carpenter

Igo.

Adkins J T, farmer
Adkins H W, farmer
Burns Jas, turkey raising
Banks Samuel, farmer and stockraiser
Baker Prince T, sawmill
Ballou E L, assayer and amalgamator
Brigman A (Jones & B), butcher
Beeves N A, mine foreman
Criss J, restaurant keeper
Caswell H, blacksmith
Drew Jas, farmer and stockraiser
Dexter ——, stockraising
Downing M J, farmer
Davis J W P, mine owner
Doll V, farmer
Dunham Warren, hotel
Dickerson M, hotel
Dunham H & Co, mine owners
Dunham & Leiter, gen mdse
Engle O, mine superintendent
Field J C, sawmill
Frank J, fruit and stock raiser
Fitz Henry, mechanic
Forschler Wm, farmer
Gibson S C, physician
Gilson E, farmer
Hubbard S R, gardening
Hemminger B H, farmer
Harvey R G, mine superintendent
Jones E R (J & Brigman), butcher
Jones T A, ditch agent
Kidder Wm S, Assessor
Kingsbury C N, Justice of Peace
Larkin J, stock dealer
Ludwig Alexander, farmer
Larkin Thos, farmer
McJames ——, sheep raising
Murphy & Jordan, sheep raising
Murry Jacob, merchant at Eagle Creek
McFarland Wm, merchant at Eagle Creek
McCormick Wm, farmer
McCormick Erwin, farmer
Maupin Thos, farmer
McCallister George, farmer
McFarlin Geo, farmer
Petersen Martin, farmer
Peterson J, farmer
Post M J, farmer
Peterson Erasmus, farmer
Petty John, blacksmith
Russell Carl, blacksmith
Robinson J, Justice of Peace
Rader Isaac, farmer

IGO—CONTINUED.

Regan Jas, miner and ditch owner
Rector A H, farmer
Rothwell H, mine owner
Stewart ——, farmer
Stiller A, nurseryman
Strong J B, fruit raiser
Shirland F & Henniken Bros, working Dubuque mine
Smith T B, Deputy Assessor
Stuck ——, farmer
Terbush G F, farmer
Taylor A, farmer and miner
Thompson Wm, farmer
Voss Carl, farmer
Voss Carl jr, farmer
Willard Bros, gen mdse
White Thos, mine owner
Weidenbach F, saloon
Wright J P, sawmill
Wilder J C, blacksmith
Williams Ash, farmer
Wheelock J J, farmer
Wray James, saloon
Williams Kenneth, farmer

Millville.

Adamson Wm H, school teacher
Asbill J M, farmer
Ardner Thomas, farmer
Albertson Wm A, farmer
Arthur Thomas, farmer
Atkins Quint N, farmer
Bickford & Teel, dealer gen mdse
Bickford Wm H (Bickford & Teel)
Beale T J, farmer
Baker W H, farmer
Benton L T, farmer
Blodgett J H, farmer
Brown F R, physician
Boyes Robert, farmer
Boyle Patrick, saloon
Bidwell C C, blacksmith
Bidwell Wm J, blacksmith
Bell J H, farmer
Charls J B, millman
Chatham A, wagonmaker
Carr Francis, attorney
Chatham G R, farmer
Conley Joseph, carpenter
Conley Francis, carpenter
Cutter H H, farmer
Conly J I, carpenter
Davis Edward, farmer
Davis Wm W, farmer
Dillman G H, farmer
Davis Marvin, mechanic
Dinsmore Martin, farmer
Dunham L H, teamster
Dunham W W, stock raiser
Dunham Jonathan, farmer
Dunham Almond, farmer
Dunham C P, farmer
Desmond Timothy, blacksmith
Dobbs Enoch, farmer
Draper Wm, farmer
Dersch Frederick Sr, farmer
Dersch Frederick Jr, farmer
Daly Owen, farmer
Disney Theodore G, farmer
Disney Theodore, farmer
Disney W A, farmer
Devilbiss G S, farmer
Downs C H, farmer
Eby David, farmer
Elwood De Witt, farmer
Edrington W A, farmer
Edrington J B, farmer
Esrey John, farmer
Ellis John, farmer
Eldred Stephen J, farmer
Fisher Peter, farmer
Fitzwater G A, farmer

MILLVILLE—CONTINUED.

Fitzwater Thomas, farmer
Guptill W N, physician
Gilman A J, shoemaker
Gray Joseph, farmer
Geer Philo, miller
Gault Thomas L, clerk
Gipson M S, farmer
Gipson Ed, farmer
Hunter D G, farmer
Harrington M S, harnessmaker
Hawes William, farmer
Hatler J R, blacksmith
Hufford S, farmer
Hunt D G, farmer
Hunt J R, farmer
Hoffmaster G, meat market
Hildreth A, farmer
Herriford J M, farmer
Herriford C R, farmer
Hathaway J W, farmer
Hathaway John, farmer
Jones J M B & Co, gen mdse
King David, blacksmith
Kem J J, constable
Kem J H, farmer
Key Thomas C, stonemason
Loomis H W, farmer
Lowry Myron, blacksmith
Love F R, school teacher
Love L A, farmer
Lack D F, farmer
Liggett Alexander, farmer
Leggett W M, farmer
Losan Wm, farmer
Losan E H, farmer
Myers Fred, farmer
McMullen Thomas, farmer
Music A, farmer
Music W L, farmer
Music C O, farmer
Mayne John, farmer
Matlock D B, farmer
Moore Joseph, farmer
Martin R F & Son, gen mdse
Martin R F, (R F Martin & Son)
McBride James, farmer
McBride Thomas, farmer
Maas Philip H, physician
Teel Chas A (Bickford & Teel)
Nichols J L, varieties
Newman W J, farmer
Overmyer Chas E, blacksmith
Overmyer J D, hotel
O'Neal Josiah, lawyer
Phillips L H, farmer
Parsons E S, farmer
Reineke Chris, farmer
Ross H F, miller
Roycroft S, farmer
Rogers Joseph, farmer
Rhodes Isaac, farmer
Reed W K, speculator
Snow Benjamin, tinner
Snow N D, tinner
Stevenson D C, merchant
Simmons Shelby, farmer
Simpson T J, hotel
Stroud S E, teamster
Stroud W T, road overseer
Stanford T W, farmer
Sheridan C D, engineer
Shearin A A, farmer
Shearin D T, farmer
Strayer Martin, farmer
Shearin M S, farmer
Trindle Peter, blacksmith
Thatcher E, farmer
Woodrum H C, farmer
Wheatley John, sheep raiser
Wagoner E, farmer
Welsh Wm W, farmer
Willfoung W W, farmer
Wilkinson H N, farmer
Woodman L C, farmer
Webb J P, farmer
Webb T J, farmer

MILLVILLE—CONTINUED.

Welsh J W, farmer
Yank Joseph, farmer

Montgomery Creek.

Bass Herbert, merchant
Crume Jesse, saloon
Chambers J C, mill owner
Carberry A, Justice of Peace
Fuller Daniel, farmer
Hendricks J A, farmer
Holcomb Jonas, farmer
Lippencott J W, carpenter
Primm F P, school teacher
Stewart S L, saddler

Pitville.

Auglin J T, farmer
Davidson Wm, Supervisor
Hollenbeak James, farmer
Hollenbeak Asa M, farmer
Selvester James, farmer
Stephenson Wm, farmer
Spaulding D W, farmer
Young C R, farmer

Redding.

Alexander John, teamster
Ashfield James, carpenter
Averill G W, (Gleaves & Averill)
Bush & Johnson, fwd'g merchants
Bush C C, (Bush & Johnson)
Bailey J H, drayman
Bailey C M, capitalist
Breslauer D, general merchandise
Breslauer N & Co, gen merchandise
Breslauer Nathan, (N Breslauer & Co)
Breslauer Isadore, (N Breslauer & Co)
Berry Chas E, stoves and tinware
Benvie, Tiffin & Hulsey, blacksmiths
Benvie Geo, (Benvie, Tiffin & Hulsey)
Bemis H R, saloon
Barnes & Estes, publishers *Democrat*
Barnes L S, (Barnes & Estes)
Brown Jos B, clerk Thompson's hotel
Brown M M, butcher
Boos George, butcher
Bartley T R, minister
Barman John, cattle raiser
Chappell J N, agent C P R R
Chappell H W, (Frank & Chappell)
Close & Glaszer, blacksmiths
Close Robert, (Close & Glaszer)
Cochran H, carpenter
Cook Constant, laborer
Curtis David, stage driver
Conroy B, prop'r Redding Hotel
Castle A S, prop'r Redding Restaurant
Cannon Thomas F, compositor
Cecil J M, teamster
Contner James, merchant tailor
Cooper J H, (Swasey & Cooper)
Clineschmidt H, gentleman
Crume L T, drayman
Craddock John, livery stable
Culverhouse J, mail contractor
Carmer R O, barkeeper
Carr S L Jr, clerk
Camp A, teamster
Dunn R G, agent W F & Co
Dunham J A, teamster
Dickinson E, carpenter
Dickinson Theo, carpenter
Dickinson Edwin, with C P R R
Dinsmore John, farmer

REDDING—CONTINUED.

Davis Gilman, teamster
Dennis L M, farmer
Dersch George, ferryman
Deistelhorst G F, farmer
Downing I H, clerk Redding Hotel
Derby H G, bricklayer
Derby C H, laborer
Driscoll John, (McManus & Driscoll)
Eaton, Reynolds & Co, gen mdse
Eaton J S, (Eaton, Reynolds & Co.)
Eaton J P, (Eaton, Reynolys & Co)
Eckles S A J, drayman
Fenton B B, book keeper
Farhner J G, wagon maker
Fader Lee J, corral
Forrester G W, farmer
Fox A J, bricklayer
Furber Sim, carpenter
Groves Mrs G, millinery
Groves Geo, propr Shasta stage line
George John, prop Pennsylvania Hotel
Griittner O, bakery
Greenwood Joseph, boot maker
Gilbert J R & Son, stoves and tinware
Gilbert J R, (J R Gilbert & Son)
Gilbert S J R, (J R Gilbert & Son)
Gilbert Frank, tinner
Glaszer Peter, (Close & Glaszer)
Gleaves & Averill, druggists
Gleaves J M, (Gleaves & Averill)
Gleaves Chris C, druggist
Gleaves A D, steward Redding Hotel
Grassel Chas, butcher
Gordinier G W, capitalist
Graham W E, teamster
Girard David J, barkeeper
Gill Charles, machinist C P R R
Hoff Peter, meat market
Hedrick, J, laborer
Hatch J R, laborer
Heaton Wm T, miner
Hopkins H C, clerk
Hulsey J A, (Benvie, Tiffin & Hulsey)
Hammond A W, hostler
Hunter J H, clerk
Johnson H F, (Bush & Johnson)
Juslus Z T, harness maker
Johnson J H, hostler
Kendall R, compositor
Klett A, goat herder
Kestler G A, wagon maker
Klaus Samuel, dealer hides
Lawry O J, physician
Levy A, clerk
Logan J N, farmer
Lowdon Geo, blacksmith
Lutz J W, teamster
Lowdon J R, clerk
Miller Frank, dealer general mdse
McCormick, Saeltzer & Co, gen'l mdse
McCormick Jas, (McCormick S & Co)
McManus & Driscoll, saloon
McManus M, (McManus & Driscoll)
McKean Wm P, clerk
Morris B R, harness maker.
Major J N, livery and corral
McNeill Jas, section boss C P R R
Madison J H, barber
Myers Colin, laborer
McConnell Charles, stage driver
Mitchell M A, clerk
Mead James, hostler
Mead Seldon, hostler
Mead J H, well digger
Moore Louis, teamster
Menzel George, blacksmith
Mondschein C M, butcher
Marsh G W, watchman C P R R
Magoon Wm, teamster
Michaelson F, stockraiser
McLaughlin D R, farmer
McLaughlin Jas, farmer
Mullen Jas, farmer
Mullen Thomas, farmer
McCall John, stockraiser
McConnell D R, farmer

REDDING—CONTINUED.

McCoy A S J, stockraiser
Miller J H, physician
McMurray R S, ferryman
Newbauer S W, varieties
Oliver Benj, farmer
Parker M, with C P R R Co
Parker E G, saloon
Palmer H C, stage driver
Parker H E, telegraph operator
Powell T J, shoemaker
Reid E A, farmer
Richards Sam C, blacksmith
Rogers James, agent C & O Stage Co
Roberts R, miner
Rednall Fred, harnessmaker
Reynolds J R (Eaton, Reynolds & Co)
Raulino James, herder
Rutherford Walter, blacksmith
Rucker R S, teamster
Saeltzer R M (McCormick, Saeltzer & Co)
Scamman J F, wagon maker
Simmons Geo R, compositor
Schneider Louis, farmer
Stacy E E, jeweler
Swain A C, night watchman
Smith W L, div agent C & O Stage Co
Sparks J S, ferryman
Scamman Geo, wagon maker
Smith W A, blacksmith
Spelman John, barber
Swasey F M (Swasey & Cooper)
Swasey & Cooper, pub's *Independent*
Stone G R, with McC, S & Co
Stewart J S, capitalist
Schroter G C, saddler
Sebring W H, stableman with J Craddock
Ten Eyck J F, miner
Ten Eyck M L, teamster
Ten Eyck T C, teamster
Thompson F R, propr Stump Ranch hotel
Tiffin John (Benvie, Tiffin & Hulsey)
Teasdel M, capitalist
Vandarveer F P, miner
Wood Augustus, wagon maker
Wood Wm, farmer
Wood Ed, farmer
Welsh J W, laborer
Wilhelm Geo, tinner with J R Gilbert & Son
Waterman I N, minister
Walker E H, school teacher
Weil S (Willard & Weil)
Willard N (Willard & Weil)
Willard & Weil, gen mdse
Whittmore H M, saloon
Weil Chas, merchant
Wells C V, bill poster
Williams W W, carpenter
Wells Seymour, carpenter
Williams Horace, stage driver
Wellendorff Wm, hostler
Warren H B, farmer
Wilson L, ferryman
Warren A, farmer
Zerby J, carpenter

Round Mountain.

Boylan Wm C, machinist
Brown Robert, farmer
Calkins H A, farmer
Calkins J A, farmer
Carter Thomas, millman
Dungan M C, farmer
Kykendall Amos, stockraiser
Klingler Gustavus, farmer
Linquist A, blacksmith
McComber J F, stockraiser
Morley Wm, farmer
McCallum Duncan, miner

ROUND MOUNTAIN—CONTINUED.

Eiler Leipe, blacksmith
Ensign Lewis, merchant
Fender Wm H, carpenter
Foulan J T, miner
Hawkins Benj, farmer
Myers Geo, farmer
Scott J C, lumberman
Van Emon J H, blacksmith
Wilkinson J N, farmer

Shasta.

Andrews A R, lawyer
Anderson Jackson, blacksmith
Albro S L, laborer
Alexander J L, watchman
Allen M C, miner
Bystle D P, furniture store
Booth R H, carpenter
Bossyus John, miner
Blum Jacob, miner
Bower Frederick, miner
Brumfield Sam, miner
Baldwin E L, road overseer
Blumb Henry, baker
Barnell H J, ditch agent
Brooning Henry, stockraiser
Bell Aaron, Superior Judge
Behrle Louis (Litsch & Berhle)
Briceland J M, physician
Brincard J S, merchant
Bicking G J, laborer
Behrens C H, steward
Brumfield W A, miner
Craddock John, livery stable
Cook J E, clerk
Coleman A, merchant
Carter W L, prop'r Shasta *Courier*
Clark Wm, miner
Crocker E F, quartz miner
Cowan Peter, miner
Conklin Timothy, merchant
Crowley Timothy, miner
Censor Chas, miner
Chenowith G W, miner
Chenowith C L, miner
Chenowith P H, miner
Dunn W H, clerk
Downer A L, gentleman
Dunn John, saloon
Donnip John, gardener
Driscoll T, miner
Durfor H L W, musician
Durfor E T, miner
Dublin John, miner
Darling C H, Methodist preacher
Dobrowsky A, Rec Land Office
Daniels Wm, miner
Dobrowsky E, jeweler
Eames C W, blacksmith
Elmore ——, miner
Elmore W, miner
Ellis A C, miner
Eldridge M F, reporter *Courier*
Fordham C W, plasterer
Fehrenbach Geo, gardener
Flamer E, cook
Frates Manuel, packer
Fife Chas, laborer
Forster John, gardener
Forster Jacob jr, brewer
Garrecht Lawrence, butcher
Gordon Peter, miner
Greene Thomas, hotel
George J W, miner
Gregory J J, miner
Grattan John, road overseer
Grotefend Fred (A Grotefend & Co)
Grotefend A (A Grotefend & Co)
Grotefend A G (A Grotefend & Co)
Grotefend A & Co, gen mdse
Hopping W E, Reg Land Office

SHASTA—CONTINUED.

Harrison J W, miner
Hull Sylvester, Sheriff
Hoey John, miner
Hillyer N, miner
Hall James, farmer
Hare Isaac, miner
Hathaway L, miner
Hartmann W P, barber
Isacks Samuel, blacksmith
Isaacs Jas E, lawyer
Jenkins J W, miner
Johnson Edward, cook
Jones Henry, miner
Jones Joseph, teamster
Jackson Wm, clerk
Knox G R, Justice of Peace and Notary Public
Kennison Wm, painter
Kley Henry, miner
Kemble David, merchant
Kennedy Robert, Under Sheriff
Kilner Wm, miner
Lynch Daniel, merchant
Lord U R, steward
Lewin E, jeweler
Leary James, saloon
Lentz C, musician
Leschinsky A, gardener
Lund Peter, miner
Lertz Benj, hostler
Levins James, miner
Litsch Frank, merchant
Litsch Chas (Litsch & Behrle)
Lake Peter, miner
Lynch George, clerk
Litsch & Behrle, brewery
Lucas Wm, miner
McLaughlin John, miner
McGee Wm, surveyor
Markart Christian, tailor
McNamee M, gardener
Moore George W, miner
McKeag Wm, gentleman
Melville Adolph, miner
Manning John, miner
Opperman Henry, saloon
O'Conner Maurice, painter
Owen S E, miner
Pullham Fielding, miner
Prackle Harmon, butcher
Pullham Bradford, miner
Price John, miner
Palmer Merick, miner
Prehn F (F Prehn & Son)
Prehn L H C (F Prehn & Son)
Prehn F & Son, gen variety store
Peterson Christian, miner
Peterson Wm, miner
Price Thos, miner
Propst B H, tinner
Paige C L, druggist
Richardson E W, farmer
Ryner P S, miner
Reese George, ditch man
Radler J G, miner
Rich Jacob, miner
Rachford Michael, miner
Ripley R, County Treasurer
Robinson Henderson, laborer
Rawlins E W, hostler
Ruth H L, gardener
Reese E L, miner
Scott John V, hotel
Strode Jack, mine superintendent
Scott Wm A, shoemaker
Schroter G C, saddler
Schureman J F, miner
Switzer N C, gardener
Schureman Nick, miner
Spalding Kirk, miner
Simmons J M, teamster
Schearer Bernard, miner
Shed John, teamster
Schuler John, saloon
Stowell J H, gentleman
Sprague A H, carpenter

SHASTA—CONTINUED.

Swasey Benj, photographer
Smith Wm, livery man
Sweeny Ed, lawyer
Stafford Wm, miner
Sallee James, miner
Schuster Henry, baker
Taylor Ed, miner
Tiffin F C, County Clerk
Taylor Clay W, District Attorney
Tucker F T, teamster
Voluntine Edwin, hardware
Vied Jacob, carpenter
Vannoy J W, miner
Vied Jacob jr, laborer
Wiser H A, distillery
Welsh Michael, miner
Waite Nelson, Clear creek ditch
Waugh Joseph, ferryman
Whiting W G, Deputy Sheriff
White J H, miner
Young T C, laborer

Shingletown.

Ashbury Wm, farmer
Adams Wm T, farmer
Ashbury P B, farmer
Ashbury Thomas, farmer
Boots Jesse, farmer
Cunningham A, farmer
Darrah Simon, farmer
Darrah Joseph, farmer
Klotz R, mill owner
Klotz John Y, millman
Latour J C, farmer
McCarley J W (McCarley & Smith)
McCarley & Smith, gen mdse
Smith Wm W, farmer
Smith A F (McCarley & Smith)
Vilas M B, mill owner

Slate Creek.

Curtis E J, hotel and corral
Sears G C, gen mdse

Whiskytown.

Andrews Wm, clerk
Arneth David, miner
Banghart W, miner
Blair Jas D, Supervisor
Byrne Edward, miner
Banghart G W, miner
Burns Chas, miner
Cullen Wm, miner
Ellis A, miner
Green Horace, miner
Hanson Chas H, miner
Hanson J F, miner
Habish Theodore, clerk
JohnsonGeorge, miner
McDonald Patrick, miner
Meers Harmon, miner
McDonald Luke, miner
McDonald Bernard, miner
Meyers Abraham, miner
McDonald John, miner
Nelson Chas R, miner
Parkinson C E, teacher
Rennier John, gardener
Saulan Andro, miner
Taylor C W, miner
Williams J K, miner
Williamson R McD, miner
Williams Lewellyn, blacksmith

WHISKYTOWN—CONTINUED.

Jackson H A, miner
Jones R V, miner
Kesler Wm, merchant
Ketchum R B, miner
Kimble J R, miner
Warfield Robert, miner
Williams H C, miner
Young G B, miner
Zedeker G W, miner
Zedeker Richard, miner

A. J. LOOMIS,

DEALER IN ICE,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

BACON AND LARD,

RED BLUFF, CAL.

Will supply all points on the railroad. Prompt attention given to orders.

H. M. WHITTMORE'S

Saloon and Billiard Hall,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

REDDING.....CALIFORNIA.

The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

SAMUEL WOLF,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

Anderson, Cal.

All work in my line attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention given to shoeing horses. Prices as low as the lowest.

J. O. SMITH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence—One and one-quarter miles north of Cottonwood, Shasta county, Cal.

C. C. BUSH. H. F. JOHNSON.

BUSH & JOHNSON,

FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALSO

Importers of Eastern Wagons.

MARK--Care B. & J., Redding, Cal.

C. W. FICKERT,

General Undertaker

AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.,

RED BLUFF, CAL.

METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS

Of Every Description Always on Hand.

FADER'S

Corral & Feed Stable

SHASTA STREET,

Opposite Benvie, Tiffin & Hulsey's Blacksmith Shop,

REDDING, CAL.

Good Stabling and the Best of Hay and Grain.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

McDONALD'S SALOON,

MAIN STREET, SHASTA,

CHAS. McDONALD, - - PROPRIETOR.

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

J. L. NICHOLS,

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

Main Street,

MILLVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

The best Cigars, Tobacco, Candy, Stationery, Etc., Etc., always on hand and cheap for cash.

LIVERY, FEED

—— AND ——

SALE STABLES,

Main Street, Shasta,

Butte Street, Redding,

JOHN CRADDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

First Class Carriages, Buggies and Gentle Saddle Horses Always on Hand at Fair Prices.

HALF WAY HOUSE,

3 1-2 Miles North of Redding, Cal.,

MADAME NICOLITTE, - - PROPRIETOR.

—— KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND A FINE STOCK OF ——

Wines, Liquors, Champagnes and the Best Cigars.

BIDWELL BROS.,

BLACKSMITHS.

Main Street,

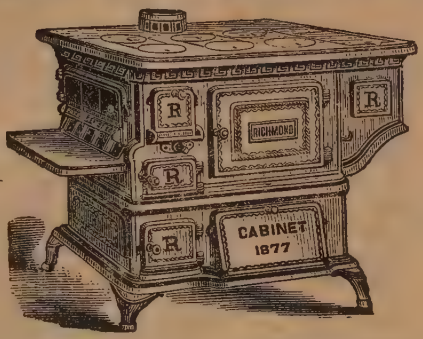
MILLVILLE.....CALIFORNIA.

Horse Shoeing, Wagon Repairing, Etc., Etc. Repairing Agricultural Implements a Specialty.

CHAS. E. BERRY,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

STOVES AND TINWARE



Iron, Copper and Zinc Wares, Etc.

REDDING, CALIFORNIA.

Job Work and Repairing Promptly Done.

A. GROTEFEND & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

SHASTA, CALIFORNIA.

KLOTZ' DOORS, BLINDS, LUMBER, ETC., ETC.

Agents UNION, HAMBURG & BREMEN INS. CO'S

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Also Agents for THUNDER POWDER CO.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

LOWER SODA SPRINGS HOTEL.

W. BAILEY & WIFE, - - PROPRIETORS.

This House is situated on the banks of the classic Sacramento. The rooms are large, well ventilated and kept in a neat and tidy manner.

THE TABLE

Is always supplied with the best the market affords, and guests will receive prompt and careful attention. There is a fine

SELTZER SPRING

connected with the House, whose medicinal virtues are unsurpassed. Fishing and hunting is first class. The scenery is grand. The nights are cool and invigorating. Two stages arrive daily.

J. R. GILBERT & SON,

One Door South of P. O., Redding.

Dealers in HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

Jobbing and repairing neatly and promptly executed. All kinds of wares on hand and made to order.

PIONEER BARBER SHOP,

TEHAMA STREET,

OPPOSITE SMITH'S BLACKSMITH SHOP.....REDDING, CAL.

J. H. MADISON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Mr. Madison, who has been identified with the interests of Shasta county for 28 years, continues to offer his services to the public as a tonsorial artist. Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting, Hairdressing, and all branches of the business promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

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BUSINESS CHANGES.

Since the first forms of this work went to press, we notice the following changes in business firms mentioned in advertising pages: Holland & McManus, saloon, Redding, should read McManus & Driscoll, Mr. Holland having retired. Jas. Wray's saloon, Igo, is now owned by Thomas White; Mr. Wray has gone into the saloon business in Shasta. Peter Hoff has sold his Shasta meat market to H. Prackle. and now gives his entire attention to the Redding shop. Benvie, Tiffin & Hulsey, blacksmiths, Redding, have dissolved, Mr. Hulsey retiring; the business is now conducted by Benvie & Tiffin. G. R. Simmons of the Shasta County Democrat has sold his interest to J. M. Estes of Trinity; the firm name is now Barnes & Estes.

THE END.